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The OBSERVER is the leading advocate in North Carolina of the policy of turning out the present Goldbug-Fusion Government, now disgracing the State, by a reunion of the whites whom VANCE led to victory. It is for WHITE REUNION against BLACK FUSION.

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CONQUEST VERSUS PROTOCOL.

This war is determined to be queer even to the last. We said the other day that the city and bay of Manila were ours by force of arms and the protocol. Having no news from there at the time, we sought to cover all the possibilities. Behold, when the news does come, it appears that the protocol is "not in it," as the boys say, Merritt and Dewey having received from Jaudenes, the acting Captain General, a capitulation which covered the whole Archipelago, just as Toral's surrender covered a dozen other garrisons in Santiago province besides that immediately under Toral in the city itself.

At the time of the latest news received by us Friday, the President had made inquiry "of the officers in command at Manila for definite information on the subject" of whether Jaudenes's surrender really did cover the Phillippines or only so much of their territory as our forces occupied. It was stated that the general belief in official circles in Washington was that the surrender included the whole group. That certainly was indicated by the news of the surrender first received by us; and the knowledge of it may have caused the "depression" which was reported from Madrid upon receipt of the news of the fall of Manila, for the protocol had given us Manila independently of the action of our forces.

It will probably be several days before the point which has thus been raised is settled. If it turns out that the Washington view is correct and that the terms of surrender really did include the whole archipelago, then it is held that the conquest by force of arms will supercede the terms of the protocol to that extent.

It is rather a nice question. There is no dispute as to the proposition that acts of forces in the field which occur after an agreement has been signed for peace or an armistice, but which took place before notice of the agreement had reached them, determine the status in a general way. The point in this case is whether such ex post facto changes of the military status can affect the diplomatic and political settlement. We should hardly think so, except in a moral way. If our telegraphic news yesterday was correct, however, the administration takes the other view.

CURRENT COMMENT.

According to the news from Vienna in some of yesterday's morning papers, the general belief in Europe is that we will keep the Phillippines.

* * *

We are glad to greet Mr. Spence's entry upon editorial life as conductor of the Carthage Blade. Mr. Spence is a lawyer of ability, a good writer and a Democrat of the best sort.

A Concise History of the Cuban Situation.

Robert B. Cramer in Atlanta Constitution.

The last clause of the war resolutions, which passed both houses of congress on April 11th, declared that the United States disclaimed "any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control, over the island of Cuba except for the pacification thereof and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people." There can be no mistaking the meaning of language so plain as this, but events of later date have put a new face on the Cuban situation, and the date of pacification will unquestionably have to be construed to mean the time at which the island's government is on its feet and administering the laws in conformity with American ideas. In other words, the United States will have to continue the good work it has begun, and not turn over Cuba unqualifiedly to the insurgents until the evils which caused the war and which have been aggravated by it are wholly done away with. Because the insurgents are not now in position to assume the great trust that is theirs by right of American arms.

To correctly gauge their character and calibre—and in simple justice to them—it should be said that they have been too busy soldiering for the past three years to find time to study political economy, and that the experience they have had by no means fits them for the settlement of complex questions of finance involving hundreds of millions of dollars and of statecraft involving the peace of nations. In previous letters written from the heart of insurgent camps I have said practically the same thing, and a half dozen abusive and threatening letters are the result, most of them written by men who should have sense enough to know that the truest friends of Cuba at this time are those who tell the plain truth about the conditions prevailing there. The insurgent who is a patriot—and it is the minority who are not—understands this, and the insurgent who carries a machete for revenge only had better learn it quick. I shall try to point out the difference.

WHAT MUST BE DONE IN CUBA.

When congress, in the paragraph above quoted, used the words "its people," there can be no doubt that it meant all the inhabitants of Cuba who want to remain on the island who are dissatisfied with the government of Spain. Of this number those who actually took up arms against the mother country and joined in the guerilla warfare that has been waged for three years are insurgents; the others are peaceful residents who for various reasons declined to leave their homes until they had no homes to leave. With their property destroyed they were either herded into reconcentrado camps by General Weyler, forced into the rebel army, or if their money permitted sought refuge in the United States or some of the neutral islands in the West Indies. The burning of homes and the destruction of property has been the policy of both sides from the beginning, and to-day, with the element referred to entitled by law to take charge of it, the island is devastated from end to end, its people scattered, its cities on the verge of starvation, and its finances so entangled that the ablest of statesmen would hesitate to undertake the work of straightening them out.

The first thing to be done is to permit every family, reconcentrado or refugee, Cuban or Spaniard, white or black, to return to his farm, build a new house upon the blackened embers of the old one, and go to work to produce something. The wheels must be put in motion. Agriculture, prostrated and next to dead, must be revived, and the soil which has for so long a time been as so much deserted waste, must be made to feed and clothe the thousands which are hungry and naked. The harbors must be guarded by a competent American quarantine and opened to the commerce of the world in order that the healthy life throb of trade may be felt in the island once more. The thousand and one questions involving individual property rights and as many claims, just and unjust, growing out of the same, must be judicially adjusted. The responsible dealings with Spain in the tranfer of those who are to leave the island; the handling of troops; the establishment of a customs service; the collection of taxes; the reopening of schools; in fact, the whole matter of pacifying the island, if pacification really means the renewing of peace, must be given into other hands than those which for the past three years have been clinched about the horn handles of machetes.

WHY INSURGENTS SHOULD WAIT.

It is no permanent reflection on the insurgents that this is so, because the problems of statecraft have been thrust upon them in the midst of their war, so abruptly that they have been given all they were fighting for before their army was sufficiently well organized and disciplined to be worthy of the name. As a whole they are a discontented lot, these Cuban people, mixed up with conflicting interests, domestic and military, and with disputes among themselves of a character which shows how impossible it would be for them to act coherently on any question involving their mutual interests. They have never been brought together. Their executive government is an itinerent affair which is chased about from place to place under stress of war and which has done but little except look out for its own precious life since it came into being. It does not seem to have as much real authority as its representatives in Washington, and the military commanders neither receive nor execute orders direct from the cabinet.

But all these conditions are the result of circumstances which were beyond the control of the leaders. The rank and file of the army is made up of plantation employees, mostly negroes and half breeds, with Cuban officers whose previous life of indolence has not contributed much to their military knowledge. The soldiers receive no pay, and for this reason it is more difficult to control them in the strictest sense of military organization. They come and go, sleeping in camp one day and wandering off by themselves the next. They are ragged, lean, unkempt and dirty. Thanks to the generosity of the Americans, both personal and official, most of them now carry old Remingtons and Springfields, and they have quite a quantity of Mausers captured from the Spaniards. But there is little real system in the distribution of ammunition and supplies and when the men are to receive anything it is a sort of catch as catch can game. At Siboney the insurgents under Garcia were given rations on the basis of sixty men to a company and the next day I saw one of them with thirty cans of roast beef in his straw haversack—rations for half a company.

LEADERS WHO MADE HISTORY.

It is a melancholy coincidence that the two men who did most to inaugurate the insurrection are dead—Jose Marti and Antonio Maceo. The former was a man of wonderful genius, of rare personal magnetism and possessed of a high order of intelligence in the line most needed in the work he gave up his life to advance. He was a states man, a scholar, a diplomat, a politician and a gentleman. Maceo, on the other hand, was a soldier, and his color did not detract an iota from his usefulness as a commander. Brave, shrewd, hardy, adventurous, and cool in the face of danger, he was an ideal man to Marti in the undertaking. Of their work among the Cuban juntas in New York and Tampa, which ended in the fitting out of the first few disastrous filibustering expeditions, nothing need be said now, for it is well known. Neither need we dwell long on their voyage to Santa Domingo, whither they went to request the service of the veteran Maximo Gomez, who had retired to his home there as soon as the treaty of El Zanjan in 1878 ended the ten years' war. Then, as now, Gomez declared that he would willingly enter any service in the cause of liberty, as would any Santa Dominican, but that he desired no office afterwards as a price for his work.

He bade his family farewell, took down his sword, and with his son, who later died with Maceo, set sail in a small boat with a few faithful followers for Cuba. In a photographic gallery in the city of Santo Domingo a few weeks ago I saw a picture of the three brave men—Gomez, Marti and Maceo—standing, together, a single star shining on the breast of each, and I have often wondered whether they ever met again. For Marti was ambushed and killed on May 19, 1895, and Maceo was on his way to meet Gomez on December 4, 1896, when he met a similar fate. But the rugged old warrior, after dodging along the closely pitched southern coast for many days succeeded in getting into the interior, where it needed nothing more than his presence to attract a considerable armed force at once, and he has been there since, his army increasing continually. Twice he has marched from one end of the island to the other, leaving behind him a wake of desolation compared to which Sherman's march through Georgia or Sheridan's raids in the Shenandoah valley were but innocent excursions, and a third march would scarcely leave a house untouched or a cane field unburned.

HOW THE ARMY GREW.

The insurgent methods of recruiting were unique. It was their daily habit to charge down upon some busy plantation, stampede the hands into their ranks, take whatever they wanted in the way of food, horses, arms and supplies, and then go into camp to drill the new men. In nearly every instance the latter were possessed of machetes, and if an overseer had been rounded up by any accident, he was made an officer and given a rifle and horse. Thus Gomez grew in strength, but the constant accession to his forces did not lead him to change his military methods at all. He avoided seiges and pitched battles, and depended for ultimate success upon the tactics of the ten years' war of harassing the enemy, cutting off their convoys and laying waste the country upon which they were largely dependent for provisions. In this he was so successful that Spain speedily began to feel that the insurrection which she was disposed to make light of at first was one which really threatened the peace of the island, and she commenced to send over re-enforcements by the thousands, landing them at Havana, Cardenas, Cienfugoes and Santiago.

Money to help along the good cause poured in from America and some few American volunteers began to appear. Then came Cubans of the better class, who brought men and arms with them, and the army became so large that it was split up and drifted into different provinces under the command of native generals—Garcia and Rivera and Lacret and Rabe and Capote and the two Castillos and many others. But still it was all guerrilla warfare. Not more than one-third of Cuba has ever been under cultivation, and one-half the island is covered with primeval forests. The lowlands of the coast are inundated in the wet season, or at least turned into impassible swamps of black and wonderfully tenacious mud. Add to these features the immense reaches of trackless waste filled everywhere with an impenetrable growth of underbrush, not to mention that the dry plains are to a large extent a jungle of very high bushes and thick grasses, known as manigua, and one may begin to form some idea of the difficulties that are inseparable from a campaign in this land of tropical suns and lurking fevers.

A NOMINAL GOVERNMENT.

Under urgent requests from Washton to establish some sort of executive government Garcia, then in Santiago province, called a constituent assembly together in the mountains at Cemaguey on September 13, 1895. The twenty members present, representing all six of the provinces, declared Cuba independent, and adopted a constitution for the new government, whose supreme power was invested in a government council, to be composed of the president of the republic, the vice president and four secretaries—war, interior, foreign affairs and agriculture—with a sub-treasury for each. It next elected and installed these officers. Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, chosen president, is the ex-marquis of Santa Lucia, who renounced his title to take the place and lost his estate by confiscation in consequence. Bartholomo Masso, of Manzanillo, was elected vice president, and Dr Thomas Estrada Palma minister plenipotentiary to the United States, with Senor Gonzales de Quesada, a graduate of the University of New York, as his secretary. These two, with numerous industrious American attorneys, are still Cuba's representatives here.

To perfect the governmental machinery civil governors were selected for every province, with clerks and assistants, but it is not on record that they ever did more than receive their commissions. The second assembly, which met at the end of the constitutional two years, numbered twenty-four members, elected by ballot on the alleged basis of universal suffrage, and sat during October and November, 1897, Dr. Domingo Mendez Capote, ex professor of law in the Havana university, presiding. In his official report of this convention Secretary Quesada says:

"The outgoing secretaries of state submitted their reports, which were examined and passed upon by committees appointed for the purpose. A new constitution was adopted on October 29, 1897, which will be in force two years, unless independence is obtained before, when an assembly is to be called to provide temporarily for the government and administration of the republic until a definite constituent assembly shall meet. The constitution determines what is called the republic, who are citizens, their individual and political rights, the officers of the government, their power, and provides for the assembling of the representatives."

UNDER MILITARY RULE.

For the new term of two years the assembly chose former Vice President Bartolomo Masso to be president; Dr. Capote, mentioned above, vice president, and Jose B. Alemen secretary of war. By the constitution the latter official is the "superior chief in rank of the army of liberty," but during more than a month with the insurgents in Cuba I do not recall ever having heard Signor Alemen spoken of nor do I think any orders ever came from him. On the contrary, the government, so far as any government at all can be discovered, was of a military character, and had congress recognized it officially when asked to some months ago, I do not know where it could be found, because its abiding places change more frequently than an insurgent changes his shirt. In January a Spanish column came very near capturing it at Espanza, but it escaped, and when last heard of it was somewhere in the vicinity of Cubitas.

In describing these things to the senate committee General Lee explained that the cabinet did not look after the subsistance of the troops; that the latter cared for themselves entirely. He said:

"Whatever may be said about old General Gomez he is, in my humble opinion, fighting the war in the only way it can be fought—scattering his troops out; because to concentrate would be to starve, having no commissary train and no way to get supplies. They come in sometimes for the purpose of making some little raid, where he thinks it will do something; but he has given orders, so I have been informed, not to fight in masses, not to lose their cartridges; and sometimes when he gets into a fight each man is ordered to fire not more that two cartridges. The way the insurgents do is this: They have little patches of sweet potatoes—everything grows there very abundantly in a short time—and Irish potatoes and fruits. They drive their pigs and cattle into the valleys and hillsides, and they use these and scatter out. The insurgents plant crops in many parts of the island."

That was when they had pigs and cattle to drive. Now there are neither to be subject to the old commander's military economy.

WHERE IS GOMEZ?

The close of the war finds the insurgent forces in two large bodies; the one under Garcia in Santiago province and the other under Gomez, supposed to be somewhere in Santa Clara. But the exact whereabouts of the commander in chief is not known even to his generals, and it has seemed strange that during the American operations in Cuba he was never heard of or from. On the contrary he seems to have gone deeper into the woods and remained there. His disappearance is the more remarkable because he has with him—or ought to have—quite a body of Americans, among whom are Karl Decker, the well-known newspaper correspondent, and Herbert Barnum Seeley, of Seeley dinner fame. They were landed by Colonel Dorst, with the Florida expedition, along with a great quantity of arms and ammunition, and both are young men of a character likely to have been heard from long before this. It is possible that Gomez is marching upon Havana, and in that event he may cause complications, now that the war is over, unless he is headed off.

His absence leaves Garcia temporarially in command, and unless the government officials can be located, President McKinley will have to deal with him for the present. That he may prove troublesome I have hinted before, and I would not be surprised if he should take an open stand against Shafter before both leave Santiago, for I know of no two men who are less likely to get along together under the circumstances. For the most part the insurgent officers feel that they should be permitted to occupy Cuba without restriction at once, and many who believe so are the ablest of the lot, but of them all Garcia is the most ambitious in this line. To do so, however, would be to turn the island over to an inchoate mass, disorganized and unable under present conditions to take proper care of themselves. Even with a formal government less important and elusive it would be a mistake to regard the Cubans as in shape to become a nation, but the situation is made worse by the character of the rank and file of the army that asks to be turned loose in a country already approaching actual disease and decay.

WHAT IS AT STAKE?

In another letter the story of what Cuba has been and may be again will be told, and the vast resources that are at stake will be briefly given in facts and figures. Once put on the road, and taught to handle the reins of government with the hands of moderation and conservatism, there is no doubt whatever but that the Cubans will be able to take care of themselves, and to restore their country to the position she once held in the eyes of the world, if they do not exceed it. But this will take time. And it will take patience. To do otherwise would be to drive out of the island the men and the money who will labor hardest in the work of restoration, and on whose shoulders will rest most of the burden of maintaining a high standard of citizenship afterwards. They are not insurgents now—not many of them at least—but they come under the head of "its people" in the famous resolutions passed by congress.

It looks as though the leaven that would work through the whole loaf in the end and do much in the beginning toward accomplishing all that has been pointed out as necessary, will be the American interests already in Cuba. They are extensive and they are valuable and they must be protected. Already they are petitioning Washington for aid, and it is not to be doubted that it will come. A year or two of housecleaning and disinfecting in Cuba is imperatively needed, and during that time it is safe to predict that no end of other American enterprise will spring up there. Houses must be built, waterworks laid out, mines opened, harbors cleaned and hundreds of other things are to be done as only Americans can do them. Then Cuba will be Cuba again and—

If all goes right let the insurgents enter upon their reward.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters,' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at B. E. Sedberry & Sons Drug Store.

RED SPRINGS ITEMS.

Red Springs, N. C., Aug. 19, 1898.

Mr. W. Frierson Buie has long withstood cupid's darts, but at last this little god of love hit the vital spot, and the wedding bells again rang in Red Springs yesterday evening. The bride was Miss Myra McNeill.

The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Dugald Monroe, of Soddy, Tenn. May peace, happiness, prosperity, usefulness and long life attend them.

Several went on the excursion to Mt. Airy.

Scotch Lassie's account of the Institute, in the N. C. Presbyterian, was the best of all written about it. X.

When you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, or burns. King Bros.

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Two Forgotten Heroes.

Washington Post.

In the interest of history and of justice we should like to recall attention to two of our naval officers who have been strangely overlooked in the general jubilation, but who nevertheless performed the most gallant act of the entire episode. We refer to Lieuts. E. A. Anderson, of the cruiser Marblehead, and Cameron Winslow, of the cruiser Nashville, who, early in the war, were ordered to cut the Spanish cable leading out of Cienfuegos, on the southern coast of Cuba.

As will be remembered, it was part of our war policy at that time to sever all the communications between Cuba and the outside world, and the Cienfuegos cable was one of the most important of all these, since that city was in direct railway and telegraph communication with Havana. It was among the first to receive our attention, therefore, and the cruisers Nashville and Marblehead were detailed to perform the duty. These vessels took a position off the harbor, and to Lieuts. Winslow and Anderson was assigned that work at once so imperative and so dangerous. How they discharged their desperate commission was recorded at the time. In small boats lowered from the ships under the full glare of the sun, without the smallest protection of any kind, these gallant young men rowed themselves within easy range of the forts and began their difficult and dreadful task. Under the same appalling conditions, after hours of labor and exposure, they fulfilled it. They demeaned themselves as though everything were propitious. There was no opportunity for dash, for self-defense, for theatrical display. They simply remained there under that withering fire, grappled for the cable until they found and cut it, and then, after having destroyed its usefulness for the Spaniards, returned, sorely wounded, bleeding and exhausted to their respective ships. Anderson's injuries were so critical that he was sent to hospital. Winslow's broken bones and lacerated flesh were nursed into health and strength aboard the Nashville.

We think that an incident so brilliant, so illustrative of American valor and devotion, should not be overlooked by a grateful country. It was followed quickly by other displays of unselfish courage—the whole history of our war is a bewildering pageantry of prowess and achievement—but we know of no exploit so distinguished by patient, modest heroism, so characterized by indomitable pluck, coolness and courage. Winslow and Anderson are not to be overlooked in the acclamations with which we now celebrate the shining deeds of our champions and defenders. They belong in the front rank of the glittering array.

[Lieut. Anderson is a son of the late Dr. Edwin Anderson, of Wilmington, his mother being the granddaughter of Colonel Lillington, of Moore's Creek fame. Lieut. Cameron Winslow (we think his name is Cameron MacRae Winslow) is a son of the late Lieut. Frank Winslow of the U. S. Navy, who, about 1850, married Miss Mary Nelson, of Fayetteville. Miss Nelson's mother was a sister of Messrs. John and Duncan G. and the Rev. Cameron MacRae. Mrs. Dr. Haigh, Mrs. Col. Pembertion, Miss Annie MacRae and Judge MacRae were her first cousins, and the first Mrs. W. L. DeRosset, of Wilmington, her sister. Lieut. Cameron Winslow was probably born in the Wilkings house on Dick street, now the residence of Dr. J. W. McNeill.—OBSERVER.]

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Remarkable Rescue

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at B. E. Sedberry & Sons Drug Store Large bottles 50 cents and $1 00.

Biliousness

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NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

The Latest Safe.

The Bank of Fayetteville received last week the very latest improved safe. It is a Mosler patent screw door bank safe with a Yale triple time lock.

Immunes Pass Through.

A regiment of Immunes passed through here last week over the A. C. L. on their way to do garrison duty in Cuba. They had been in camp near Fredericksburg, Virginia. Other troops pass through this afternoon.

Moore County Democratic Convention.

The Moore county Democratic Convention met in Carthage last week with Duncan McIver, Esq., presiding. It is said to have been a very enthusiastic assemblage. The following are the nominees:

For the Senate, J. C. Black; House, John L. Currie; clerk, D. A. McDonald; sheriff, A. C. Campbell; register of deeds, A. L. McIntosh; treasurer, Eli P. Seawell; coroner, C. P. Jenkins; commissioners, W. H. Howard, J. E. Buchanan, Hugh Jackson.

Col. Woodward Among The Knights.

It was fitting that the first official visit of Grand Vice Chancellor Woodward should be paid to Cumberland Lodge, No. 5, the Lodge of his native town; and right royally did the gallant Knights of Cumberland receive him to his native heath. In anticipation of his visit an unusually large number of Pythians assembled in their Castle Hall, where they listened to an entertaining and instructive address from the Colonel, who is himself an enthusiastic and wide awake member of the order.

Col. Woodward is always a welcome visitor at Cumberland Lodge, officially or unofficially; and his fellow knights here feel a common pride with the members of Jefferson Lodge to which he belongs, in his successive and rapid promotion in the ranks of the Grand Lodge; the office he now holds being next to the highest in the gift of the Grand Lodge.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED—QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

MONTHLY SUFFERING.

Thousands of women are troubled at monthly intervals with pains in the head, back, breasts, shoulders, sides hips and limbs. But they need not suffer.

These pains are symptoms of dangerous derangements that can be corrected. The menstrual function should operate painlessly.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

makes menstruation painless, and regular. It puts the delicate menstrual organs in condition to do their work properly. And that stops all this pain. Why will any woman suffer month after month when Wine of Cardui will relieve her? It costs $1.00 at the drug store. Why don't you get a bottle to-day?

For advice, in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. ROZENA LEWIS, of Oenaville, Texas, says: "I was troubled at monthly intervals with terrible pains in my head and back, but have been entirely relieved by Wine of Cardui."

Perhaps you have made up your mind to take

Scott's Emulsion

this summer.

Then look for this picture on the wrapper, a man with a big fish on his back.

Do not let anyone talk to you of something "just as good."

When you want cod liver oil and the hypophosphites you want the very best. You will find them in only one place, Scott's Emulsion.

There is no other emulsion like it; none other does the same work; and no other has the same record of cures.

All Druggists, 50c. and $1.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

Mr. Shepard Bryan.

The Raleigh Post, of a few days ago, had the following to say of Mr. Shepard Bryan, who has recently been in this city on a visit to his sister, Mrs. J. B. Broadfoot:

Mr. Shepard Bryan, a son of Judge Bryan, of the Newbern District, but who resides in Atlanta, continues to receive honors in his new home. He was made receiver in an important matter the other day, which involves the settlement of a difficult contention between the National Life Insurance Association of Connecticut and its general agent for the Southern States.

Mr. Bryan is one of the most promising young men of the South, and has won an enviable position, in practice of his profession and the estimation of the people of Georgia. It was our pleasure to be present when he graduated at the University, and were impressed then with the young gentleman. He is fulfilling his promise.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ISAAC A. MURCHISON. WILLIAM H. POPE.
MURCHISON & POPE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

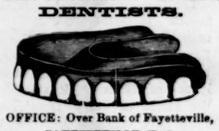
EDWIN R. MacKETHAN,
Attorney and Counsellor,
Fayetteville, N. C. Savannah, Ga.

J. H. MARSH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Office: N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

E. L. HUNTER, D.D.S. THOS. M. HUNTER D.D.S
DRS. HUNTER,

DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
April 29, 1880.

DR. G. B. PATTERSON. DR. J. S. BETTS
DRS. PATTERSON & BETTS,
DENTISTS.



OFFICE: Over Bank of Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

"I am going to NEWBERRY'S to buy my wife a suit of Furniture. Look in the window!"

"That is right; he is selling at about cost to make room for his immense fall stock, and they are going by wagon loads."

Marble and Granite
Monuments - and - Headstones!

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments
—AND—
Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,
E. L. REMSBURG,
Proprietor Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY ..... AUGUST 25, 1898

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Mang'r

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1900.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

"Where the gold Democrats are numerically weak they will profess to accept the platform, but will oppose every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform."
—*William J. Bryan to National Committeeman C. S. Thomas, of Colorado.*

The Democratic Nominees for Judges of the Superior Court.

First District—George H. Brown, Jr., of Beaufort.

Second District—Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.

Fifth District—Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.

Sixth District -Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.

Seventh District—Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.

Eleventh District—W. A. Hoke, of Lincoln.

For Congress, Third District—Charles R. Thomas, of Craven.

FOR SOLICITORS.

Sixth District—Rudolph Duffy.

Seventh District—C. M. McLean.

THE CAMPAIGN ON.

The Democratic campaign was formally opened with Mr. Simmons's excellent plan for the organization of "White Government Unions," which we published at the time and have had occasion to refer to several times since. It is gratifying to observe that under its wise and conservative provisions clubs have been formed and are forming in almost all sections of the State.

The news from our neighboring county of Robeson is especially gratifying. Mr. George McLeod, one of the staunchest of Democrats and best of citizens, has been made chairman of the county committee. He has put others in charge of his large business interests and has himself taken large and commodious quarters in Lumberton for his Democratic headquarters, whence he directs the forces which his white government clubs are bringing into such disciplined effectiveness. It is confidently believed that, under his leadership, Robeson will be able to overcome the large adverse majority. That was about a thousand on the general ticket, though Mr. McLeod himself, as the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, came within a few votes of election. That was due to his strength with the Populists, and indicates the wisdom displayed by our neighbors in the choice of a leader.

We have already noted the enthusiastic opening of the campaign in Harnett, where our able and eloquent friend, Mr. D. H. McLean, appropriately heads the ticket. Our information is that Harnett will go Democratic this time.

The Democratic hand-book has been issued. It is the work of the chairman, assisted by Governor Jarvis and Capt. Ashe. It is by some thought to be the best ever issued. It is certainly one of the best. It should be in the hands of every Democrat. We shall have occasion to draw largely upon it.

LET US FIGHT TO WIN.

Let us fight to win in Cumberland. We have a large white majority, and we should not allow the negro party to continue to defeat us. But the first step must be to look the facts squarely in the face. Is the Democratic party in a healthy condition in Cumberland? It certainly does not appear so, if we are to judge by comparing it with the rest of the State, so far as information reaches us. Everywhere else the campaign for the restoration of white rule began as soon as Chairman Simmons issued his manifesto to that effect. We are not preferring complaints against any individual: we are merely stating a fact. The issue of the restoration of decent government in North Carolina is too serious a matter to justify our shutting our eyes to things which militate against the attainment of that end. If we fail to recover the legislature, there is every reason to believe that Fayetteville, which escaped by the skin of its teeth last year, will be saddled with the Greenville form of government next year.

Some persons may have thought the OBSERVER was taking too much upon itself when it kept repeating its hope that the plan of campaign set forth by Chairman Simmons should be as promptly entered upon in this county as in others. It might be said that we had a county organization whose business it was to attend to that. On the other hand, the OBSERVER has its public duty to perform as it sees it, and it felt that it would not be doing its duty if it failed to urge, in such a critical campaign, the promptest possible alignment of the county organization with the State organization. If, however, the OBSERVER has also been at fault, though not conscious of it, we shall esteem it a favor to be informed thereof so that we may hasten to make amends.

We trust that those who are not friendly to the OBSERVER, and we are aware that some such exist, will not allow their prejudice to deter them from embracing the issue of white supremacy as the paramount issue, because the OBSERVER was the first to declare for that after the election of McKinley and Russell. They should reflect that the OBSERVER was defeated recently in its contention as to the best policy for the attainment of white supremacy, be content with that offset and come into line with the rest of us.

We rejoice to learn that a meeting of the township committees has been called for to-morrow for the purpose of electing a chairman and starting the campaign. We trust no offense will be taken if we suggest what kind of man should, in our opinion, be selected for the highly important office of chairman. He should be not only a man of high character, known of all men to be truthful and incorruptible, but he should be and have the reputation of being entirely free from the influences—whatever they may be, and we do not pretend now to name them—which in a county possessing a large white majority have put the white people's party in the minority. He should also be a man of such well-known independence of character that our Populist friends, upon whose votes we must draw if we are to win, would be sure that he is free from influences distasteful to them. Above all, as we are commanded to make this a fight for white supremacy, he must be a man absolutely free from relations calculated to handicap him as a leader in such a fight.

In short, LET US FIGHT TO WIN!

THE CLOSED BOOKS MUST BE OPENED.

We reproduced at the time from the Raleigh morning papers the correspondence between Chairman Simmons and Superintendent of the Penitentiary Mewborne, in which the latter resorted to the old dodge of "abusing the plaintiff's attorney" instead of answering the polite and legitimate enquiries of Mr. Simmons.

Mr. Simmons was altogether right in taking no other notice of the abusive part of Mewborne's letter than to denounce its author with the one comprehensive word which he used. There is no surer sign of wrong-doing on the part of an official or other trustee than his refusal to give an account of his trust when asked by those entitled to know. When he adds abuse of his questioner to refusal, the evidence may be said to be conclusive. There is no better campaign document for the Democracy than Mewborne's letter to Chairman Simmons when contrasted with the polite and altogether proper letters of the latter.

But the books must be shown in November if the white people of North Carolina retain any manhood, and we present today an interesting article from the Democratic Handbook on this subject which we commend to the attention of all concerned.

AN ARMY CAMP FOR FAYETTEVILLE.

Mr. Walter Watson, as is well known, is one of our most patriotic and public-spirited citizens. He calls the OBSERVER'S attention to the fact that the government intends to establish small camps in various sections of the country for the surplus volunteers whose immediate employment abroad the ending of the war has prevented. Mr. Watson understands that camps for a regiment or less will be the plan followed by the authorities, and he thinks, and very properly, that Fayetteville would be an ideal location for one.

The old U. S. arsenal grounds would be the proper site. The same reasons which led to the selection of Fayetteville as the site of the former arsenal would hold good now, and they would be reinforced by several new ones growing out of the unrivalled railway facilities which have been added in the past six years.

We would suggest that inquiries be made by the Mayor of the War Department, and if the government is still of the same mind in regard to the matter, that a more definite movement by our citizens as a body be undertaken.

PROTOCOL TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

We referred the other day to the novel proposition, reported as coming from the administration, that the protocol would be superseded by the ex post facto capture of Manila. It looks very much as if that report, as is usually the case with our press reports, correctly described the President's state of mind at the start. The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun of Saturday says:

"By some of them [the war and navy department officials] it is held that, this seizure having occurred before news of the signing of the protocol reached the forces engaged, the disposition of the islands has been taken out of the realm of discussion proposed by the protocol. This view was expressed by Acting Secretary Allen of the Navy Department immediately after leaving President McKinley, but, of course, without intending to reflect or represent the opinions of the Chief Executive."

Of course Secretary Allen's views did represent the opinions of the President whom he had just left; otherwise he would not have given expression to them at such a critical time.

The State department officials, however, are better posted on international law than the President and the others, who, no doubt, enjoyed no great training in such matters before leaping into the garments of statesmen and publicists. The Sun's correspondent goes on to say:

"The view that the seizure of additional territory would affect or supersede the terms of the protocol regarding the consideration of the Philippines by the Peace Commission finds no support among the officials of the State Department now on duty. A prominent officer of that department said to a reporter of The Sun today:

'Nothing that may occur in the Phillippines subsequent to the execution of the protocol between the United States and Spain on the 12th inst., by reason of the operation of the forces under Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey, will in any wise affect that instrument or control the action of the Peace Commission under its provision. The protocol will control. If the Phillippines are held by the United States ultimately, it will be because that commission decides that they should become a possession of this country and not because Gen. Merritt or Admiral Dewey, in ignorance of the existence of the protocol, may have seized the territory and raised the Stars and Stripes over it. If they go back to Spain it will be because the commission so decides. In other words, whatever the commission determines to do, when that decision shall have been ratified by the United States, will determine the future of the islands.'"

THE MISSION OF DEMOCRACY.

Democratic Handbook.)

Under the American system of government the people and the people alone are the sovereigns. They are the final arbiters and judges of all public questions. This sovereignty of the people was first proclaimed to the world as the basic principle of human government on the 4th of July, 1776, by the Amercan colonies, and upon it was constructed our American system of govefnment.

Thomas Jefferson, the great author of this new system of government, seeing the necessity for some proper method by and through which the people could assert and make effective this sovereignty, organized the Democratic party, laying its foundations by the side of the foundations of the Government itself; and upon this foundation he proceeded to build up a political organization in which all men who really believed in the rule and equality of the people could take part and work together for the upbuilding and perpetuation of a government by the people, of the people, and for the people.

Men may cry out against government by party; but the fact remains that it is the only means yet devised by which the people can effectively work together in the enforcement of their sovereign will. It is but natural that in a Government like ours, in which every man is a sovereign, different men should have different opinions as to certain questions of governmental policy. It was so in the very beginning of our national existence, is so to-day, and has been all along throughout our wonderful history. Jefferson recognized this, and when he organized the Democratic party he sought to unite with him, in that great work, only those who, like himself, believed in the equality and sovereignty of the people, and who favored making them strong and powerful and independent. The Democratic party therefore soon became the party of the people, clinging to the American system of government, teaching the individuality, equality and sovereignty of all men, guarding and protecting the rights and opportunities of all, and seeking, by every proper means, to build up a great and powerful people.

It is no wonder that a party thus organized should have a life coequal with the Government itself. Other parties have risen, flourished, failed, passed away and been forgotten, but the Democratic party, organized in the first days of the Republic, has survived them all, and is to-day still the great party of the people. As we study its wonderful history we find that the most splendid achievements of the American people have been accomplished when it was in power or as a direct result of forces put in motion by it.

There is above all others one great lesson in the life of this party that every student of history should learn and that every Democrat should know. It is this. That the Democratic people, having been taught the equality of all men, will stand no bossism. They will choose and follow their leaders as long as their leaders consult them and lead where they wish to go; but when those chosen as leaders assume the role of dictators or bosses they will repudiate them, even though by doing so their party goes out of power. We had a remarkable instance of this from 1892 to 1896. The Democratic party came into power in 1892 with a majority and a unanimity almost without precedent in the history of our country. Some of Mr. Cleveland's Mugwump admirers set agoing the heresy that he was greater than his party and that it was for him to dictate the policy of his party and for all others to support that policy whether they liked it or not. Unfortunately for Mr. Cleveland and his party, he undertook to play the role suggested by his Mugwump admirers. As a consequence, he and the Democratic people soon came to the parting of the ways. He did not deign to consult their wishes; but relying on the immense power lodged in him, he undertook to command their obedience, and to force them to adopt his policy regardless of their views as to their interest or the interest of their country. Mr. Cleveland had his followers, and the people had their leaders. The conflict between him and the Democratic people split in twain the party that had elevated him to office, and in 1894 the American people recorded their judgment against him, and in 1896 the Democratic people sent their delegations to Chicago and by an overwhelming majority, repudiated him and his policy.

As much as the loss of power by the Democratic people in Nation and in State may be regretted, the loss will not be without its compensation should those who are to be appointed to leadership in the party thereby take warning and fully understand that if they wish to remain leaders and grow in favor they must keep close to the people and learn to know and do their will. The old theory of government—that which prevailed in the world prior to 1776 and which prevails in much of it still—was that all sovereignty resides in the monarch, and that the people are only subjects. The American theory, the Jefferson theory, the Democratic theory, is that all sovereignty resides in the people, and that all office holders, the highest as well as the lowest, are their servants. The Democratic people have no toleration for the old theory, and they will have no trifling with the new. They have emphasized this fact in recent years in a manner and by examples that should never be forgotten.

The Democratic people in the exercise of their sovereign power, having chosen for their leaders, in Nation and in States, men who are in touch with them and who recognize the right of the people to declare their own policy, cordially invite all men who believe in these policies to unite with them in putting their principles into practice. The tremendous popular vote given in 1896 to their great national leader, William J. Bryan, encourages the Democratic people to believe that the party and principles of Jefferson are soon again to command the approval and endorsement of the American people. All men who believe in the equality of the people, in the equality of opportunity, in the equality of gold and silver, in the equality of burdens of taxation, according to each man's ability to bear these burdens, should unite with this party to make this truly a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

The Progress of the Rule of the Negro.

Democratic Handbook.)

When the Democratic Party went out of power it was rare that a negro office-holder could be found in the State; and when one was found, it was in a position and under circumstances which did not make him obnoxious to the white people, and which did not create within him a desire to rule over and dominate the white man.

In the four years of Republican Fusion legislation, and in the year and a half of the Republican Populist Fusion administration, wonderful strides have been made in conferring office upon the negro, and in setting him up to rule over white men.

Elsewhere in this Book we have told in detail how the town of Greenville was turned over to the negroes; and we have also spoken in a general way of the domination of the negro in Wilmington and Newbern, both of which cities are now under his control, or under the control of white men dominated by the negro.

To show the progress being made in establishing the negro as a ruler in various and sundry positions in the State, we give a list of offices held by him, selected from a few counties among the counties of the State as a sample, by way of illustratio n:

In Craven County there are 26 negro magistrates, 13 negro school committeemen, 4 negro Deputy Sheriffs, 1 County Commissioner, 1 jailor, 2 constables, 1 Register of Deeds, 2 Deputy Registers of Deeds, 1 Coroner. In the City of Newbern there are 5 negro policemen, 1 City Attorney, 3 City Councilmen, 1 cemetery sexton, besides the negro engineer and other negroes employed in the public buildings.

In Columbus County there are 17 negro school committeemen, 5 negro magistrates and 2 negro postmasters.

In Hertford there are 6 negro magistrates, 1 constable, 10 negro school committeemen, 2 negro postmasters, and 1 negro on the Board of Education.

In Chowan there are 2 negro aldermen, 8 school committeemen, 1 County Commissioner, and 1 member of Board of Education.

In Pasquotank there are 3 negro magistrates, 1 policeman, and 5 school committeemen.

In Perquimans there are 6 negro magistrates, 10 school committeemen, 1 member Board of Education, 1 County Commissioner, and 1 town constable.

In Jones there are 3 negro magistrates, 12 negro school committeemen, in five townships there being two negroes on each committee.

In Hyde there are 8 negro school committeemen.

In Beaufort there is 1 negro school committeeman in each township.

In Caswell there are 7 negro magistrates, 1 negro school committeeman in each township, 1 negro Deputy Sheriff.

In Wayne there are 6 negro magistrates, 2 negro postmasters, 3 negro aldermen, 1 clerk in Goldsboro post office.

In Nash there are 3 negro magistrates, and 11 school committeemen.

In Carteret, 1 negro town commissioner.

In Edgecombe there are negro postmasters in the towns of Rocky Mount, Battleboro and Lawrence; there are 35 negro magistrates and 8 negro constables, besides a large number of negro school committeemen.

In Montgomery there are 4 negro school committeemen.

In Richmond there are 10 negro magistrates, 23 negro school committeemen, two negroes being on every school committee (except one, where there is a vacancy), 1 negro on the Board of Education, 1 Deputy Sheriff, and 3 negro road overseers.

From these sample counties, taken indiscriminately from the central and eastern sections, any one can see how the negro is progressing as a ruler of white men.

Elsewhere in this Book we have laid stress on the fact that under the Republican Populist Fusion the share of the negro in the pie was the local office. The above illustrations show how true this is. And in another place we have suggested that as the States to the south of us have put up a barrier against the negro, and the States to the north of us won't give him anything, North Carolina is the only State holding out to him the allurements of office, and thus invites him to come here and agitate for office; and, unless there is some change, if the negro progresses in office holding in the future as in the last two or three years, it will not be long before he is in absolute control.

This progress has been made under Republican administration of affairs, with the aid of the Populists; and it is safe to conclude that if the Republican party is continued in power, this progress of the negro as an office holder will continue to go on.

The white people who have aided in bringing about these things were once much opposed to negro rule. But they have become familiar to it, and apparently do not object to it. And the longer they are familiar to it, the less they will object to it. They do not seem to object even now to negro school committeemen having supervision of white schools; in many cases there being two negroes to one white man over the schools where the sons and daughters of white men are taught. We do not see how any white man can approve of that. But by degrees the white men who have aided the Republicans in bringing all this to pass, have become habituated to it.

And in some counties we observe, as in Richmond, there are negro overseers of the public roads. The white men of those down-trodden communities being obliged to go out and work the public roads under negro overseers.

We cannot express our abhorrence of all these things. Will the white men give it their countenance? Under Democratic rule such things could never have come to pass, and it is only by putting the Democrats again in control that what has been done can be undone, and these outrages on the white school children and the white men of these counties be remedied.

The Closed Books Must Be Opened.

Democratic Handbook.)

Elsewhere in this volume we have published the letters of the Chairman of this Committee to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, the Superintendent of that institution, and to the Commissioner of Agriculture, asking, in a respectful manner, for certain information about the management of the Penitentiary and the Agricultural Department. We were innocent enough to suppose that these were public institutions, supported by the taxpayers of the State, and that the persons in charge of them had no secrets to keep from the public. We were, therefore, shocked at the course pursued by the persons to whom these courteous, respectful notes were addressed. No answer has been received to any but one of these notes, and that one is from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary. His reply has the merit of being courteous, but it gives no information whatever concerning the matters inquired about. The other notes remain unanswered up to this date.

There has been published in the press of the State, over the name of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, what purports to be an open letter to the Chairman of this Committee, in which the Superintendent declines in the coarses and most offensive manner to give the required information. So the books are closed to the public, so far as we are informed; and have been since they passed into the hands of the present administration, for they have utterly failed and neglected to give to the public the information which they are commanded by the law to do. The appeal from the refusal of these people to open the books is to the public whose servants they are. It is to be regretted that the Governor of the State, who appointed these men to office, has not seen fit to interfere and compel them to open their books and let the public know what has been going on. But could we reasonably expect him to pursue this honorable, proper course after the manner in which he dealt with one of his appointees? Upon the authority of the statement the Governor made to Mr. Bailey, we say he caught John R. Smith, the man he made Superintendent of the Penitentiary, in petty peculation and dark and devious ways in his management of that institution. What was the Governor's plain duty? Manifestly to have Smith's conduct investigated, and if found guilty to have him either sent to private life or punishment, as the facts in the case might require. Did he do anything of the kind? No! On the contrary, he promoted him to an equally responsible and still more honorable position. He took him from the work of superintending the work of convicts and put him in a place requiring special qualifications in administering the affairs of a department specially designed to aid the farmer in his high and noble vocation. Had he designed to show his utter contempt for the farmers and for their calling, it seems to us that he could not have selected a more striking way of doing it. But be that as it may, he has done nothing to unearth and lay bare before the public the peculations which he declared were going on. On the contrary, it is alleged (and we believe truthfully) that he aided his present Superintendent of the Penitentiary in the preparation of his coarse, low, dirty, open letter to the Chairman of this State Committee, refusing to give the required information which might lead to the discovery and publication of the facts concerning the management of the Penitentiary under his administration. Thus we have the Governor of the State, its chief executive officer, standing in front of these closed books, aiding and protecting his appointees in their refusal to give to the public pertinent information concerning their management of the institution in which the taxpayers of the State are vitally interested. Search the records of the State from Governor Caswell to Governor Carr, both inclusive, and no instance can be found where the Governor has ever before been guilty of encouraging his appointees in returning a coarse, brutal answer to a courteous, respectful request for information. It was reserved for the evil days of Republican Populist fusion, when there has been a terrible letting down of the higher ideals of official station, to produce a man who could so far forget the common decencies of life and the proprieties of the high office of Governor.

With the Governor standing by his subordinates in concealing their official misconduct, we may have but little hope of getting at the truth so long as the books remain in their keeping. It may be that under the continued lash of the newspaper press, enforced by the lash of public opinion, they may be driven into making some sort of a statement before the campaign is over; but we humbly submit that it will be done, if done at all, under circumstances which discredit it from beginning to end. Can anyone suppose, if there had been nothing to conceal, there would have been any concealment? Does anyone doubt if the books had been all right, and these books were faithful records of the facts, that these officials would have been only too glad to have the opportunity to open them to the public and bid all men, great and small, good and bad, to examine them? Had the books and the management of these institutions been all right, does anyone doubt that this blustering, malignant Governor would have paraded them before the public to his own credit and to the discomfiture of his enemies? The fact that he stands by his subordinates in their refusal to give the required information creates a suspicion that when he said there was peculation and fraud going on at the Penitentiary, he told the truth. No amount of swaggering and vituperation will silence this suspicion, and the more he swears and the madder he gets with those who started the inquiry, the stronger will this suspicion grow. Nor will any doctored statements, or whitewashed reports hereafter made meet the public demand. Nothing but a look into the books by a faithful, competent legislative committee will satisfy the public demand. We, therefore, take our appeal from the secret conclave of the Russell-Mewborne Star Chamber Court, denying our motion for information, to the sovereign people of North Carolina, at whose command these books must and shall be opened.

And here again history is repeating itself. The Republican administration of 1868-9 filled the air with the stench of corruption. Rumors of evil deeds of high and low degree were floating on every breeze. The people determined to have the books opened and to have these matters investigated. They sent a Democratic Legislature to the Capitol to do this work. The Shipp Fraud Commission followed; and in that volume may be read the dark deeds of many a disgraced man.

The Republican party is again in power, and the air is again full of rumors, and the Penitentiary management again emits disagreeable odors. The men in charge of this institution, with the full knowledge and approval of the Governor, decline to give us certain information by which we could investigate these rumors or locate these foul odors. From this arbitary, unprecedented, suspicious ruling, we appeal to the people. The issue is made up: "Shall we See the Books?"

General News of Interest

A special dispatch from Hampton, Ga., last night says: Jim Neeley, a negro private in the Twenty-fifth infantry, was shot and killed at Hampton, Ga. He was refused permission to drink at a soda fountain and became abusive. When remonstrated with for swearing in the presence of ladies, he assaulted Mr. Will Henderson with his dagger bayonet. Henderson drew his pistol, but it was knocked from his hand and secured by the negro, who began shooting. A number of citizens joined in the fusilade and Neeley received wounds from which he died.

The Rainfall, River and Crops.

The rainfall for the last week was 1.62 inches. For August so far it has been 5.19 inches.

The river was 29 feet at 8 o'clock this morning and if it had gone five feet higher, thousands upon thousands of bushels of corn would have been destroyed. As it was, some damage was done by the banks overflowing at the lowest places.

The farmers says that the excessive July and August rains have done great damage to cotton, which cannot as yet be estimated.

Our Dispersed Abroad.

We find the following in the Journal and Review of Aiken, South Carolina, under the head of Warrenville Notes:

Work on the new cotton Mill is progressing slowly. The shafting is all in position, and the engine and boilers are on the road, and are expected down soon. It is expected to have the mill in operation by the 1st of January next.

Mr. W. D. McNeill, of Fayetteville, N. C. is in charge of the mill, and is also running a store in the Company building fronting the S. C. & Ga. station. He is assisted by Mr. W. R. Tomlinson, also of Fayetteville.

On the 25th inst., the Southern road will open up a ticket office at Warrenville, with Mr. McNeill as agent.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhœa accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. Boggs, Stumptown, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

Music and French at Lumber Bridge High School.

The Lumber Bridge News of a recent date contained the following:

Music and French will be taught next session in the Lumber Bridge High School by Miss Alyce Taylor, a graduate of the Woman's College, Richmond, Va. Miss Taylor comes highly recommended by President Nelson and other leading educators. Her teachers in music are from the New England Conservatory and in French from John Hopkins and the Paris University. Miss Taylor took the normal course at college and has had experience in teaching. And she comes highly recommended as a broad minded Christian worker, and this is by no means the least of the good things in her testimonials that commend her to us.

A Novel Hay Ride.

The wagon load of young folks, that went out to Mr. Isaac Hawley's country home yesterday evening, had quite a novel experience. It started a wagon hay ride out and Burns' omnibus back.

The rain caught them out there, and they had to send the wagon in for the omnibus, which brought them in after a couple of hours delay. They give many laughable accounts of their return. At one place, in the rain and mud, the boys had to get out and get to the wheels to start the horses. Duck pants and patent leather shoes got rough treatment. The boys proved themselves heroes, and landed the young ladies at home safe and dry. Messrs. Vanstory, Fry, Oates, Galloway, and G. B. Underwood, and Misses Stella Thomson, Carrie Hawley, Elizabeth Nicholson, Blanche and Lottie Thornton, composed the party.

The Colored Regiment.

The Washington correspondent of the Raleigh Times-Visitor says that it has been definitely decided to muster out the Third North Carolina Regiment, (col.), now at Fort Macon. Capt. Menus Murphy's Fayetteville Company is a part of this Regiment.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Pure Democracy and White Supremacy.

Read those admirable articles taken from the Democratic Handbook which we publish to-day in our editorial columns entitled "The Mission of Democracy" and "The Progress of the Rule of the Negro." The OBSERVER proposes to continue making it hot on the lines laid down by the party authority, viz: Anti-Bossism and White Supremacy.

Scrofula Sores

Health Was Greatly Impaired, But Hood's Sarsaparilla Built It Up—Sores Have All Disappeared.

"I was troubled with eruptions on my face, which appeared like scrofula. My health was so much impaired that I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla to build me up, and I bought six bottles. Before I had taken half of this amount I found that I was improving. I could rest better at night, and felt refreshed in the morning. I gained in flesh and when I had finished the six bottles the sores on my face had all disappeared." J. B. BODDIE, Postmaster, Nashville, No. Carolina.

"After suffering from a sore leg for 25 years, four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made a complete cure. It is several years since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, but I have not suffered with any sore or erysipelas in that time." MRS. M. J. HARVLEY, Lovett, Georgia.

Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—the One True Blood Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate, 25c.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

What We Escaped in Fayetteville.

Governor Jarvis has written a letter to Editor Bernard describing the result of turning his town of Greenville over to a police board of the nature of that from which we so narrowly escaped here in Fayetteville.

Says the Governor:

In response to your request for an account of how the town of Greenville was turned over to the negroes by the Republican-Populist Fusion Legislature I submit the following statement of facts:

The county of Pitt has a population of about thirty thousand people and is one of the finest agricultural counties in the State.

Greenville, its capital town, has a population of about three thousand people and is a growing prosperous town. A majority of its voters are white men, and if the people were left to select their officers by any fair or usual method they would be certain to choose compenent white men.

The town, however, is the home of one of the leading Republicans of the State, and being under obligations to negroes he planned to have the town turned over to them. And here is the way it was done. The fusion legislature of 1895, adopting his plan, divided the town into four wards. The boundartes of these wards were so turned and zigzagged as to put a majority of negro voters in the first and third wards, and a majority of white voters in the second and fourth wards. The first ward is shaped very much like a large broad axe, with a very long handle, and the third ward is like the letter V. The next step in this devilish plan was to confer upon each of the wards having a majority of negro votes the right to elect two councilmen each, and to restrict the white wards to one councilman each.

At the town election in May, 1897, the negroes availed themselves of the power given them by the Republican Fusion Legislature and took charge of the town. They elected four negro councilmen while the white people could elect but two. Thus we had a board composed of four negroes and two white men. This board elected a white Republican mayor, a white chief of police, a negro assistant policeman for the day, a negro policeman for the night, and a negro clerk to the board.

The taxable property of the town is near three quarters of a million of dollars. The board of councilmen levy the taxes and order the expenditures. It may be interesting to know how those who levied and spent the taxes ranked as tax payers. One of the negro councilmen paid 84 cents taxes on property, another 63 cents and the other two NOTHING. So the four negro councilmen who controlled the board paid $1.47 taxes on property for the support of the town. The white Republican mayor paid 43 cents on property and the white Republican chief of police did not do quite so well, he paid only 30 cents. The negro clerk paid nothing and the negro night watchman nothing. The negro assistant policeman paid $5 75. The nine men who control the town, levy its taxes and spend the money, paid altogether $7.75 and leaving out the assistant negro day policeman, the other eight paid $2.20. The revenues of the town for the year from May, 1897, to May, 1898, was about $5,500 of which about $2,800 went to pay salaries and fees of office or place holders. The white Republican mayor and the white Republican chief of police were both indicted at September term, 1898, of Pitt Superior Court for gambling. They confessed their guilt in open court at January term, 1898, and were re-elected to the same offices by the negro Board of Councilmen in May, 1898. The Mayor has since resigned to enter the Internal Revenue Service and a better man, a Populist, has been elected in his place, but the town is still in the control of the negroes, as they again elected four negro councilmen at the town election this year and these negro councilmen have in turn elected the same number of negro officials with one exception.

There are numerous instances in which towns have been divided up into wards to keep the towns OUT OF THE HANDS OF THE NEGROES, but this is the first instance of which I have any knowledge, where white men deliberately divided up a town into wards for the purpose of turning it OVER TO THE NEGROES.

For one to properly appreciate the real condition of things in Greenville it is necessary for him to go there and see for himself. But for the forbearance of the white people, trouble might have come long ago. They have fully determined to be patient and forbearing and to appeal, as they are now doing, to their white brethren throughout the State to send men to the next Legislature who will undo this great wrong and wipe out that infamous act of 1895.

THOS. J. JARVIS.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Fishing From Their Tents at Tybee.

A member of the F. I. L. I. writing from Tybee yesterday says that their camp is now almost literally in the sea; that the water washes up to the doors of their tents, which, fortunately, are on raised wooden floors, and that he caught a fish while standing in his tent. This seems to us a bad state of affairs and will certainly breed disease.

The writer also says that they were paid off Thursday and that a number of the F. I. L. I. boys went to one of the swell hotels for supper. On their way back to camp that night they had to wade through water a foot deep for several hundred feet.

Impure blood is an enemy to health, and may lead to serious disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla conquers this enemy and averts danger.

A Fayetteville Boy Rewarded.

Lieutenant Camerom MacRae Winslow, born in this city, has been advanced five numbers in the Navy for extraordinary gallantry displayed in cutting the Cuban cables, as has also Lieutenant Edwin Anderson, of Wilmington, who was associated with him in the daring deed. These two young North Carolinians have unconsciously made a national reputation by their daring heroism.

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound package. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago St. Louis New York Boston Philadelphia

A Tragic Death.

At 2 o'clock Monday afternoon Mr. William Butler, an aged citizen of Gray's Creek township, died suddenly of apoplexy while sitting conversing with Judge Buxton in the latter's office.

About ten minutes before two o'clock Judge Buxton was sitting in his office on Anderson street, when an old gentleman, probably 70 years of age, walked in and sat down in a rocking chair, and, without giving his name, began a conversation. Though he made no complaint, he seemed tired and a little overcome with heat. Apparently he had just dropped in to rest and though Judge Buxton did not know his name his face was familiar. He had just told the Judge that his home was in Gray's Creek but that lately he had been in the saw mill business in Robeson, when suddenly his head fell back and his jaw dropped. In five minutes he was dead. A doctor was sent for and restoratives applied, but it was too late. The body was removed to the undertakers to await the coming of relatives.

Mr. Butler was a well-known blacksmith in Gray's Creek for years. He married a Miss Sarah Melvin.

A Letter from Mr. Chas. Troy.

The following is a quotation from a letter from our townsman, Mr. Chas. W. Troy, a member of the Reserve Ambulance Company, now situated at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Fla.:

"Our company is looking forward to go to Cuba some time in September, as we belong to the regular army. Our duty is to look after the wounded and dead on the field and in camp.

"There is about 40,000 soldiers here in camp and only 400 sick out of the number.

"Sandy McGeachy and myself are the only Fayetteville boys here, and we enjoy reading the Observer on Sunday, as we have nothing to do on that day.

"Jacksonville is a fine city and there is lots of business carried on here.

"I was somewhat disappointed when I arrived at not finding any fruit. I thought it was a great fruit country.

"We have William J. Bryan here in camp with his regiment and he is as good a democrat as ever.

"I wish your paper much success and hope I will not miss a copy as it is my old home paper.

"General Lee left for Washington Friday night. When he returns we will know what to expect.

"The first N. C. Regiment is getting all O. K., and the boys are in good spirits."

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., AUG 25, 1898

We desire a live agent and correspondent at every postoffice in Cumberland and adjoining counties.

Correspondence on all subjects of local and general interest and opinions upon matters public of concern, are invited

The editor will not be responsible for the views or statements of correspondents—and reserves the right at all times to revise or correct any article he may think requires it.

One side, only, of the paper must be written on—and the real name of the writer accompany the contribution. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Harper Whisky.
J. M. Williams---Wanted.
J. T. Bynum---Announcement.
St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.
T. B. Newberry---"I am going," &c.
M. F. Crawford & Co---Buy them Ready Made.
Frank Thornton Dry Goods Company---The big store.
Cape Fear Dry Goods Company---Dixie Mosquito Nets and Frames.

At Home on Furlough.

Sergeant John H. Anderson, of Co. A, Second Regiment, came up from Tybee Island Monday morning and will leave for New York tonight on a twenty days' furlough. He is looking remarkably well and reports all the F. I. L. I. boys in good health.

105 Anniversary of the F. I. L. I.

The 105 Anniversary of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry finds that ancient and honorable Company in the service of its country for the third time in its history—the War of 1812, the Civil War, and the American-Spanish War.

The occasion is being celebrated here at home by a target practice for the Knot Medal by the Reserve Corps.

Birmingham's Cumberland Mayor.

The Raleigh News and Observer of this morning contains the following item:—

Raleigh is honored by a visit from Mayor Frank Evans, the popular and able Mayor of Birmingham, Ala. Mayor Evans founded the Birmingham Age-Herald, is an accomplished newspaper man as well as the popular chief magistrate of the South's first iron manufacturing mart. Mayor Evans is here with his bride, Miss Wilder, who is visiting relatives. They are guests at the home of Mr. W. H. Rogers.

The Two Coming Railroads.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger of Monday morning says:—

The owners of the Cape Fear and Northern railway say they will push it through quickly. They were here yesterday.

The grading on that portion of the Raleigh and Cape Fear railway, which is to be put in operation this year—sixteen miles—will be completed September 15th. Eighty convicts are now at work.

J. D. Elliott, of Hickory, is awarded the contract for building the new dormitory for the negro deaf-mute and blind institution here, at $11,500.

Possible Candidates.

The following are some of the candidates, spoken of, and avowed, for the Democratic nomination to county offices:

Sheriff—J. B. Smith and Geo. A. Burns.

Clerk of the Court—A. A. McKethan.

Register of Deeds—Chas. G. Cain, J. T. Bynum, J. L. Allen, Z. B. Newton and W. M. Walker.

Treasurer—J. A. McArthur, Sr.

Legislature—Jas. Evans and D. B. Gillis.

Senate—None so far.

County Commissioners—None so far.

The F. I. L. I. to the Rescue.

A special dispatch from Savannah, Georgia, Monday night says:

At 3 o'clock this morning the South End Hotel at Tybee, the principal seaside resort of Georgia, was destroyed by fire. The fire is supposed to have started from defective electric wiring. The hotel was filled with guests, many of whom had narrow escapes from death. Four cottages near by were also burned.

The North Carolina Infantry is encamped a mile and a half from the scene of the fire, and they went there on the double quick. It was lucky for the property owners that they did so, as they saved many of the adjoining buildings by their heroic work as a bucket brigade. Guests from every city in Georgia and almost every Southern city lost from $50 to $200 worth of wearing apparel and jewelry.

IMPORTANT ELECTION STATISTICS.

The following is the official vote of Cumberland county in the general election of 1896 for Presidential and Gubernatorial candidates:

Election Precincts.	Governor. Guthrie.	Watson.	Russell.	Presid't. McKinley.	Bryan.
Cross Creek No. 1,		133	131	135	124
" No 2,	3	144	82	88	134
" No. 3,	4	176	165	175	167
" No. 4,	1	233	194	205	213
Rhodes' Mill,	10	64	221	92	203
McMillan's Chap'l,	36	26	40	41	77
Geddie's Gin,	115	44	188	189	160
Cedar Creek,	72	73	68	67	140
Blue's Sand Hill,	55	74	88	88	126
Hale's School H'e,	21	63	29	30	84
Jessup's Mill,		29	1	1	29
Butler's Shop,	42	85	107	106	124
Hope Mills, No. 1,	8	117	103	113	120
" No. 2,	9	85	91	108	76
Pearce's Mill,	1	32	108	110	31
Newton's,	62	65	185	135	130
Cabin Branch,	13	144	152	154	136
Smith's Shop,	2	55	39	39	55
Eureka,	13	38	45	50	46
Kingsbury,	16	40	69	69	60
McKay's Store,	20	46	28	78	65
Ray's,	22	189	127	127	209
Total,	525	1955	2261	2200	2509

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for DeWitt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve.

King Bros.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE SITUATION.

From Monday's Daily.

A dispatch from Washington last night says:

Premier Sagasta's claim as s. t forth in Madrid dispatches that Spain will expect indemnity for all government property, buildings, barracks, fortifications, etc., in Cuba, Porto Rico, and elswhere, has excited much comment, as showing the difficult questions to be treated by the military and peace commissions.

The War department has received the following:

"Hong Kong, August 20.

"Adjutant General, Washington D. C.:

"In assault on Manilt August 13th General Anderson commanding division, General McArthur, First brigade; General Green, Second. Losses were as follows:

"Killed—First Sergeant Holmes, Astor battery; Sergeant Crimins, Astor battery; Bugler Patterson, Thirteenth Minnesota; Private Tholen, Twenty third infantry; Private Dinsmore First California.

"Wounded—Captain Seabeck, Thirteenth Minnesota, serious; Captain Bjornstad, same regiment, badly; Lieutenant Bunker, same regiment, slightly, and forty enlisted men.

"MERRITT."

The war department received the following dispatch from General Merritt late this afternoon:

"Hong Kong, August 20.

"Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

"Your cablegram of the 12th, directing military operations to be suspended, received afternoon of the 16th. Spanish commander notified. Acknowledge receipt of cablegram same date containing proclamation of President.

"MERRITT."

THE CABLE TO MANILA OPENED.

Major General Merritt has notified the war department that the cable from Hong Kong to Manila is again in operation.

The dispatch from General Merritt came direct from Manila and was received at the war department at 11:12 o'clock p. m. It read as follows:

"Manila, August 20.

"Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

"Cable now working to this point.

"MERRITT."

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

This morning's (Monday) press dispatches contain no news of importance.

Not a word was received from Admiral Dewey yesterday notwitstanding the fact that cable communication with Manila is again open.

Among the war officials the terms of the capitulation of Manila as cabled by General Merritt was a topic of discussion. No light has been thrown on the terms by Gen. Merritt.

From Tuesday's Daily

The post-bellum situation remains unchanged.

The American troops are coming home and the Spanish troops are going home from the several former Colonial possessions of Spain.

A dispatch from Washington last night says:

Under the peace protocol each government was to name its military commissioners within ten days, their meetings to begin within thirty days. The ten days were up today and accordingly Spain gave the official notice of the appointments. They are as follows:

For Cuba—Major General Gonzales Parrado; Rear Admiral Pastor y Landero; Marquis Montoro.

For Porto Rico—Major General Ortega y Diaz; Commodore of First rank Vallarino y Carrasco; Judge Advocate Sanchez de Aguila y Leon.

MILES COMING HOME.

A dispatch from Ponce Porto Rico Aug 21st says:

Major General Miles has decided to leave with his staff for Washington in a few days, possibly tomorrow. He will turn over his command to General Brooke, who is expected to reach here tomorrow for a conference.

General Miles has arranged matters generally with Captain General Macias, preparatory to the meeting of the peace commission at San Juan. General Macias, while maintaining his outposts, is steadily retiring his forces to the capital, preparatory to their embarkation.

Mail communication between Ponce and San Juan has been established, and the overland telegraph wires which have been severed will be connected immediately.

Captain General Macias in his various communications with General Miles has shown the best spirit. He is anxious to co operate in bringing about an evacuation at the earliest moment possible and is placing no obstacles in the way of the volunteers' returning home.

Lieutenant Colonel Ramery, the highest Spanish volunteer officer in the island, reached here last night from Aibonito. Their officers have been coming through our lines all day. Lieutenant Colonel Ramery says that the Spanish forces at Aibonito were short of ammunition and water and entirely dependent for food upon Cayey. They must have succumbed. he declares, as soon as General Brooke struck Cayey.

FORMAL ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

A dispatch from Honolulo dated Aug 12th, via San Francisco says:

Precisely at 8 mimutes to twelve today the Hawaiian flag was descended from the flagstaffs on all the government buildings and exactly at five minutes to the same hour the stars and stripes floated to the tropical breeze from every official flagstaff.

The ceremony of today was a most impressive one. To hear the strains of "Hawaii Ponoi" for the last time as a national anthem; to hear the bugle blow taps as the Hawaiian ensign sank from its position and to notice the emotion of many who had been born under it and had lived their lives under it, was solemn; but then came the bugle call for the raising of Old Glory and strains of "Star Spangled Banner" broke forth as that banner was unfurled to the breeze.

Within the grounds the military and naval display was fine. Hawaiian troops, United States marines, the mounted patrol, the police and the citizen guard presented a splendid appearance, while the platform for the exercises and the verandas of the executive building were gay with brilliant summer dresses, dancing feathers and ribbons and the brighest faces that Honolulu possesses. The uniforms of staff and naval officers added brightness to the scene. The weather was fortunately propitious.

United States Minister Sewell rose and, addressing President Dole, who had risen, presented him with a certified copy of the joint resolution of congress annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

President Dole answered, acknowledging the making of a treaty of political union and formally yielded to Minister Sewell, as the representative of the government of the United States, the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian islands.

Mr. Sewell replied: "Mr. President: In the name of the United States I accept the transfer of the sovereignty and property of the Hawaiian government. The admiral commanding the United States naval forces in these waters will proceed to perform the duty entrusted to him."

From Wednesday's Daily.

A dispatch from Washington last night says:

It is understood that the President will be ready to announce the personnel of the peace commission before the close of the present week, and possibly within a day or two. The members definitely decided upon are believed to be Secretary Day, Senator Davis, of Minnesota, Senator Frye, of Maine, and probably Justice White, of the United States Supreme court.

THE ORDER FOR MUSTERING OUT.

It is expected that the order for mustering out 100,000 men of the volunteer forces will be issued tomorrow. The list of troops to be mustered out is nearly complete, but some changes no doubt will be made before the order is finally signed. This will reduce materially the number of troops in the different camps.

The Third corps, which has been commanded by General Wade, has been ordered from Chickamauga to Huntsville, Ala. One regiment will be retained at Chickamauga under General Boynton. In this connection the following order has been issued by Adjutant General Corbin:

BIG ADDITIONS TO THE NAVY.

The Navy Department opened bids at noon today for 16 torpedo boat destroyers and 12 torpedo boats to cost in the aggregate not exceeding $6 900,000, as provided in the last naval appropriation act. These 28 destroyers and torpedo boats constitute the largest single addition ever made to the navy. The destroyers are to be completed within 18 months, and the torpedo boats within twelve months. According to the requirements of the department the destroyers are to have a guaranteed speed of 28 knots, and the torpedo boats 26 knots. The destroyers are to be about 400 tons, and are to cost not more than $295,000 each, while the torpedo boats are to be about 150 tons, and to cost not more than $170,000 each.

These destroyers will be the first vessels of that type added to our navy, except those improvised from yachts during the recent war exigency.

WILL REMAIN AT MANILA.

The following dispatch has been sent to General Merritt at Manila:

"Merritt, Manila:

"The President is glad to know you have ample force. Keep only such ships as you may require for transportation purposes. Every provision will be made for the health of your command and the comfort of your sick. You are authorized to use any of the transport ships for hospital purposes, and the naval hospital at Hong Kong can be utilized for the soldiers in case of necessity. The troops of your entire command should be put in camp or quarters as you decide. The question of returning any troops can only be decided after the ratification of the report of the peace commission, which cannot be for some weeks, even months, yet. All transports not needed for the immediate use of your command should be ordered to San Francisco as soon as possible. Scandia has been furnished as a hospital ship. The Arizona is the property of the Government and may be retained by you as long as needed.

(Signed) "CORBIN."

DEWEY RETURNS THANKS.

The following dispatches from Admiral Dewey and Major General Merritt, acknowledging the President's congratulations on the fall of Manila, were made public today at the White House:

"To President McKinley, Washington:

"On behalf of squadron and myself I thank you most heartily for the congratulations and thanks you were pleased to express. It will always be a source of pride to us all to have received such commendation. Your cable will be published on board the ships of the squadron tomorrow.

(Signed) "GEORGE DEWEY."

"Manila, August 33rd.

"To the President, Washington:

"For my troops and myself accept my sincere acknowledgments for your generous praise for the success of our campaign. America may well be proud of the troops.

(Signed) "MERRITT."

Truth wears well. People have learned that DeWitt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe. King Bros.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Disposition of the Second Regiment.

A dispatch from Brunswick, Ga., to the New York Herald says:

Colonel W. H. Burgwyn and Lieutenant Colonel Cowles, of the Second North Carolina Volunteers, designated by the War Department to select a site in this locality for a camp site, have recommended Jekyl Island, the resort of the millionaire clubmen.

The department has accordingly directed Colonel Burgwn to move one battalion of his regiment, now at Camp John B. Gordon, St. Simon's Island, Ga., and further to prepare space for an additional regiment there. No indications are given as to which regiment will be sent.

The Raleigh correspondent of Wednesday morning's Wilmington Star says:

There is now no doubt whatever that the negro regiment at Newbern will be mustered out, certainly before September 15th. The Second regiment will probably be mustered out about the same time.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by

H. R. HORNE, Druggist, Fayetteville, N. C.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, with out nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket. 50c, $1. 500 boxes cases cured. Buy from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

STOP SMOKING!

The Great Parade—No Such Spectacle Ever Witnessed in New York Before.

By telegraph to the Observer.

New York, Aug. 20th.—At 9:15 the Santiago squadron was sighted off Fort Wadesworth, the flagship New York leading; as the fleet drew abreast of the Fort it was saluted by all the guns. There was no reply from the flagship except the dipping of the ensign thrice. The vessels steamed grandly onward, when suddenly a puff of smoke followed by a thunderous roar from the New York told that she was now answering the fort's salute; gun after gun fired until the necessary nine gun salute was given. The squadron was then to be seen in the following order: The New York, Iowa, Indiana, Brooklyn, Oregon, and Massachusetts. As the ships approached Tomkkinsville the battleship Texas thundered forth a salute of seven guns which was returned by the New York; the Oregon was the only vessel in the squadron conspicuous by carrying bunting, with which she was completely covered.

No stop was made at Tompkinsville where the Texas slowly and majestically swung into line for the parade up the river. In passing the battery the reception was most enthusiastic and the Brooklin saluted; from there the magnificent monsters passed up the river amid shores crowded with vast throngs looking on, whistles and shouts. Greater enthusiasm or such a spectacle was never witnessed before in the city. The firing of salutes was kept up along the river to Grant's tomb, where impressive ceremonies were held. The ships then slowly steamed back down the river.

Troops to be Mobilized at Honolulu.

By telegraph to the Observer.

San Francisco, Cal., August 22.—The transports now here are the Scandia, Australia and City of Sydney. The troops will be sent to Honolulu, as a half-way station, in case they are needed by Gen. Merritt in the Phillippines. They will be made up of two brigades. The first brigade, under Gen. Miller, consists of the seventh and eighth California, third battalion of heavy California artillery, troop of Nevada cavalry and detachment of hospital corps. The second brigade, under Colonel Funston, is composed of the twentieth Kansas, first Tennessee, fifty-first Iowa and a detachment of Oregon recruits.

The troops under General King, who sailed on the Arizona, will be held at Honolulu under General Merriam General King will be second in command in the new camp of mobilization at Honolulu.

Gen. Merriam has instructions to spend thirty-five thousand dollars for a hospital with a site at Honolulu. Barracks for at least thirteen hundred troops will also be immediately erected, General Merriam having been authorized to expend one hundred and ninety thousand dollars in the erection of same. Officers' quarters at Honolulu will also be built.

A Fearful Catastrophe in Austria—Eighty Soldiers Drowned.

By cable to the Observer.

London, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from Budapest, Austria Hungary, says that yesterday, while a regiment of soldiers were crossing a pontoon bridge over the River Maret, that the bridge collapsed. Three hundred men were immersed. Eighty are believed to be drowned.

Sigsbee Advanced for Extraordinary Heroism.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The President has advanced Captain Sigsbee of the cruiser St. Paul three numbers on the ground of extraordinary heroism.

Spanish in Chicago's Public Schools.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—Spanish will be introduced as a regular study in the public schools this city.

Alger Goes to Montauk.

By telegraph to the Observer,)

New York, Aug. 24.—Secretary of War Alger started for Montauk this morning to investigate the complaints of the condition of the food and hospital accommodations.

To Carry a Million for Troops.

By telegraph to the Observer.

San Francisco, Aug. 24th.—Over a million in gold and silver will be carried to Manila on the Scandia for the payment of troops.

News from Montauk.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Montank, Aug. 24th.—There was a severe thunder storm last night and early this morning, and a number of tents were blown down; no damage resulted but serious inconvenience to the troops. The Yale has arrived and is disembarking troops; there is no virulent sickness aboard.

Movement of Troops.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Chickamauga, Aug. 24.—The Eighth Massachusetts and Twelfth New York and Twenty first Kansas left camp today for Lexington. Other regiments are ready to move but are unable to do so for lack of railroad facilities. The First Illinois cavalry leave in the morning for Chicago.

News from Ponce.

By cable to the Observer.

Ponce, August 24.—A big fire was seen to the westward of this city last night. It has not yet been located. There has been no fire at San Isabel as reported. General Wilson has ordered the prohibition of the sale of liquors for three days preparatory to perfecting arrangements for regulating traffic. General Miles is awaiting the arrival of his daughters who are enroute on the Obdam.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are universal in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Big Battle Between Spaniards and Insurgents.

By cable to the Observer.)

Madrid, August 24.—It has been decided at a meeting of the cabinet that the Cortes will be called to meet on the fifteenth of September. It has been officially stated that England has complained of the strengthening of the Spanish fortifications in the neighborhood of Gibralter. A telegram was read from Havana stating that there has been further fighting between insurgents and Spanish in which 500 insurgents were killed and wounded including several chiefs.

News from Madrid.

By cable to the Observer

Madrid, August 24.—The government authorities deny all knowledge of the order given to Admiral Cervera to leave Santiago with his squadron. It is stated that such an order was given out, but by the Governor-General of Cuba and not the Madrid government. Sagasta asserts that Jaudene being a prisoner of war, General Rios, Governor of Visayas, is now Governor General of the Phillippines.

A Big Combination—200,000,000 Capital.

By telegraph to the Observer.)

Chicago, Aug. 24.—The predicted big consolidation of the Iron and Steel Companies has been accomplished; five companies are already in, and others are to follow. The terms agreed upon are now being put in legal form. The new combination includes the Minnesota Iron Company with its Duluth Iron Range Rail Road and Minnesota Steamship Line. The Illinois Steel Company with the Chicago and Lake Shore and Eastern Railway, the Southwestern Connelsville Coke Company with the Elgin and Joliet Eastern Rail Road, the Lerain Steel Company and the Johnson Steel Company. It is believed that Pennsylvania Companies are disposed to keep out of the deal. The capital of the new combination is two hundred million.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to one Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted It acts at once. King Bros.

The Sentiments of the Negro Organ---A Defamer of the White Women.

Says the Wilmington Star:

The following extract is taken from an editorial article which appeared in the Daily Record of the 18th inst. The Record is a daily newspaper published in Wilmington. It is essentially a negro paper, being owned and edited by negroes.

No elaborate editorial comment on the infamous article of the negro paper is necessary. Its outrageous, mendacious attack on white women is so plain and direct that every decent white man who reads it will make his own comment, and that comment will not be phrased in honeyed words.

The Record says:

"We suggest that the whites guard their women more closely, as Mrs Felton says, thus giving no opportunity for the human fiend, be he white or black. You leave your goods out of doors and then complain because they are taken away. Poor white men are careless in the matter of protecting their women, especially on farms. They are careless of their conduct toward them and our experience among poor white people in the country teaches us that the women of that race are not any more particular in the matter of clandestine meetings with colored men, than are the white men with colored women. Meetings of this kind go on for some time until the woman's infatuation or the man's boldness bring attention to them and the man is lynched for rape. Every negro lynched is called a 'big, burly, black brute.' When in fact many of those who have thus been dealt with had white men for their fathers. and were not only not 'black' and 'burly,' but were sufficiently attractive for white girls of culture and refinement to fall in love with them as is well known to all."

You invite disappointment when you experiment. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them. King Bros.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

MONTROSE ITEMS.

Crops are looking fine now—nature has done its part. The season has been all that man could wish, and good crops in Quewhiffle are not a mere presumption but a certainty now.

Rev. Dougald Munroe, of Marshall, N. C., preached at Sandy Grove last Sunday morning. He took for his text Gal. vi: 14: "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world." He preached an able sermon which was greatly enjoyed by his many friends and acquaintances here. Of the many visitors from other churches present we were glad to see Mr. Neill Ray and son from Galatia, and Mr. John W. McLauchlin from Bethel.

Mr. D. M. Campbell who has been engaged for some time in the naval store business in Georgia, is visiting his brother, Mr. D. B. Campbell, of Montrose, this week.

With the crops laid by, the war ended, and in view of the coming election, politics is the absorbing theme about here now.

We often hear the question asked now, how will Quewhiffle vote in the coming election? This question can best be answered after the nominating convention. It will be remembered that this township has been the key to the situation for many years, or in other words as Quewhiffle went so did the county. If good men are nominated for the different offices, men whom the people can put confidence in, and have not betrayed the people, then victory is ours, but on the other hand if a few who are politicians just for the spoils of office dominate, we can only expect two years more of republicanism. PAT MARION.

Aug. 16, 1898.

SEVENTY-FIRST ITEMS.

SEVENTY-FIRST, Aug. 17, 1898.

The picnic at Galatia on Saturday was a very pleasant affair, the principal attractions being a game of base ball, a Graphophone and the very bountiful dinner. The game of ball between Galatia and Utah was hotly contested and was hardly won by the former by a score of something like 9 to 8. Utah was assisted by Messrs. Harvey Lambeth, Neill McRae, Ed Cole and Rob Dye, of Fayetteville, while Master Frank Douglas played with Galatia. The visiting team and their reinforcement were highly complimented for their really good playing and gentlemanly conduct. We shall be glad to have them with us again.

Among the visitors from a distance we noted Messrs. Duncan and Shelley McLauchlin, of Antioch, Mr. Collier Cobb, of Lumber Bridge, and Miss Susie Brown of Red Springs.

Rev. Mr. Edwards is this week conducting a series of meetings at Mt. Gilead Baptist church. Mr. Edwards is assisted by Rev. Mr. Easterling from South Carolina.

Mrs. J. H. Currie and children will go to Pittsboro Friday to spend several weeks with relatives there.

Mr. D. P. McMillan is teaching at Morven, in lower Cumberland. Mr. McMillan is one of our brightest young men and we wish him all success in his initial venture.

The annual singing and picnic will be held at Phillippi on next Saturday.

Mrs. D. A. Blue goes to Stedman this week to visit relatives.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists

A. B. WILLIAMS,
COTTON BUYER,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS

REVISED DAILY.

COTTON.

Middling,	5¾
Good Middling,	5¼
Market—firm.	

NAVAL STORES.

Spirits,	25–½
Common Rosin,	80
Virgin,	1 80
Yellow Dip,	1 60

PRODUCE

REPORTED BY A. S. HUSKE, GROCER.

Flour—1st pat., sack,	$2.75 @ 3.00
Family Flour—2nd pat., sack	$2.10 @ 2.35
Hides—dry—per lb.	8@10
" —green—per lb.	5
Wool—washed	14@15
Bacon—hog round per lb—	9
" —ham	10@11
" —sides	8@9
" —shoulders	7½@8½
Oats—32 lbs per bushel	40a45
Peas—clay	50a60
" —mixed	55@60
" —white,	65a70
Meal—bolted—46 lbs per bushel	50 @52
" —unbolted—48 lbs per bushel	40@55
Corn—old—56 lbs per bushel	50a52
Onions—select—per bushel	70@80
Lard—N. C.	10@11
Tallow	2½@4
Ducks	18@20
Hens—per head	23@25
Roosters—per head	20a25
Turkeys—per lb	7½ a 8
Guineas	16@17½
Geese	25 a 30
Butter—choice yellow	20 a 25
Honey—strained—per lb	9 a 10
" —comb—per lb	10 a 11
Eggs—hen,	10 a 11
Eggs—duck,	15 a 20
Feathers—new	35 a 40
Potatoes—Irish	90a125

Dixie Mosquito Nets and Frames.

New lot just received for both wood and iron beds. These nets are sold at $2.50 and $2 75. After 10 days' trial, if not satisfactory in every respect, money will be refunded.

New Goods To-Day.

Splendid value in 28 inch Gloria Silk Umbrella for $1.00, a better one for $1.25.

New line of Ribbons in all widths and shades.

The best Cannon Cloth, made full 36 inches, reduced from 10 cents to 8 cents.

Near Silk for underskirts, entirely new patterns. It requires the closest examination to tell this fabric from real silk. Ask to see it.

10 cent Blea. Shirting at 6¼ cents.

New goods every day.

All goods sold at a small profit.

Cape Fear Dry Goods Company.

Announcement.

Two years ago I would have accepted the Democratic nomination for Register of Deeds. This year I am a candidate for the nomination subject to the action of the Democratic Convention.

Very respectfully,
J. T BYNUM.
Hope Mills, N. C.

Great Reduction in Prices of Watches.

Good reliable time keepers in solid nickel silver cases, American manufacture, fully guaranteed at $2.00 (two dollars). Better quality, 7 jewel, from the best factories, Elgin and others, $3.00 to $3.50.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

aug 15-d2w2

Sale of Watches for Repairs.

We have a large number of Watches left with us for repairs. All those uncalled for that have been in our possession for the past eighteen months or more will be offered for sale September 15th.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

aug 15-d1w4

It's a Doctor's Business to Study Health.

Doctors confidently recommend

HARPER WHISKEY.

SOLD IN

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE BIG STORE.

WHITE BED QUILTS.

Beautiful $1.00 White Quilts at 75c.
" 1.50 " " " $1.00
" 2 00 " " " 1.50

Buy your White Bed Quilts to-day.

Every pair Gents' Hand-Made $5.00 Shoes at $2.50.

See our style 23 best 50 cent Corset in town.

Ladies' Drop-Stitched Black Hose just received.

New line Diper Cloth just in, 22, 24 and 27 inches.

Every light-colored ready-made skirt in the house at cost.

Every pair Ziegler's Tan Oxfords ($2 00 kind) at 75 cents.

Keep your eyes on our "ads" and you can save money.

Every pair $2.50 and $2.00 shoes placed on the bargain counter, "Ziegler's make," at $1.25.

The Frank Thornton Dry Goods Co.

WANTED.

An experienced teacher to take a school of 25 scholars for five months at McPherson church four miles west of Fayetteville. Testimonials as to qualifications, etc., must accompany application,

Address
J. M. WILLIAMS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

For Sale or Rent.

The Worth Residence on Haymount, offered for sale or rent. Apply to

C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y

Jan. 28, 1898.

Buist's New Crop Turnip seed just received at the Fayetteville Drug Store.

Soda Water, Limades, Milkshakes, Phosphates,

and other seasonable and refreshing drinks can be obtained at

THE FAYETTEVILLE DRUG STORE,

corner of K. of P. building, as well as

FRESH DRUGS and Careful Prescription Work.

EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

J. A. McKETHAN, Manager.

The American-Spanish War is Over

but Uncle Sam's Internal Revenue tax has come to stay.

When you need

TOBACCO

see our stock.

It is hoped the long promised prosperity will boom in on short notice. "The Hay Street Grocer" will try and do his best to induce prosperity.

The many friends of J. TEREMER PEARCE will be pleased to know he can be found with "The Hay Street Grocer," where he is ever ready to serve the trade in a satisfactory manner.

Thanking the public for past patronage we hope, with

Goods at Rock Bottom,

to induce continued favors.

I am, truly,
A. S. HUSKE.

Ice Cream Soda,

all flavors The most popular drink the country over. Generally sold at 10 cents. For sale at 5 cents by

H. R. HORNE.

ST. MARY'S, Raleigh, N. C.

A Girl's School of the Highest Grade. 57th Year.

Certificate Admits to Vassar.

Superior advantages in Art and Music and Languages. Special attention given to thorough instruction on Violin.

ADVENT TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 22, 1898.

Gold medals awarded by N. C. Agricultural Society to St. Mary's School for largest and best exhibit by female school at Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Annual Fairs.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Thorough instruction in Stenography, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Penmanship and English. Certificates guaranteed to pupils of energy and industry in four months.

French, Drawing and Singing taught free of charge in the Primary and Preparatory Departments.

Wiping Out Spanish Atrocities

quick as possible, Uncle Sam will do now in Cuba. For a good, quick and invigorating bath there is nothing like a good, big sponge. We have everything in Summer toilet goods in sponges, combs, brushes, tooth and face powders, toilet waters, perfumes, soaps, &c., that you will need on your vacation.

KING BROS., Druggists,
Hotel LaFayette,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Buy them Ready-Made.

You save work, worry and expense of making by buying our Gowns, Skirts and Shirt Waists ready-made. This cut represents one of our 75c. Gowns. We have them at 50c., 64c, 69c., 75c., 89c., $1.00 and $1.19 each.

Skirts at 50c., 75c. and $1 00 each.

Shirt Waists reduced to 37½c, 50c., 60c. and 75c. each.

Sheets ready-made, nice wide hem full 10-4 size, made of Mohawk Valley and Utica Mills Sheeting at 50 and 60c. each.

We have just received some late styles in Men's Collars and Cuffs, Dress Shirts, &c.

A few Shoes left on our bargain shoe table. All Low Shoes at cost.

M. F. CRAWFORD & CO.

WALTER WATSON'S HARDWARE HOUSE

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Lumber and Building Material

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Thoroughly Dried Material Always On Hand.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, AND MOULDINGS

Farming Implements

OF ALL KINDS.

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Ploughs, Forks, &c.

SIX FT. WIRE NETTING.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER ON THIS MATERIAL

Steam Fixtures for Saw Mills.

Agent for the Frick Co. Engines and Machinery.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.

Yours Respectfully,

WALTER WATSON.

Pemberton's Book and Music House,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines,

Bicycle and Bicycle Sundries sold on *easy terms*.
School Books and School Supplies.
Singing Books, Bibles and Sunday-school Literature.
Pictures, Easels—Picture Frames made to order.

WALL PAPER,

Fancy Goods and Toys for the Children

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Our Stock is large and very complete.
Prices Low,

A CLEAR HEAD;
good digestion; sound sleep; a fine appetite and a ripe old age, are some of the results of the use of Tutt's Liver Pills. A single dose will convince you of their wonderful effects and virtue.

A Known Fact.
An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, sour stomach, dizziness, constipation bilious fever, piles, torpid liver and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

THE SITUATION.

From Thursday's Daily.

A dispatch from Washington last night says:

The two American commanders at Manila, Admiral Dewey and Major General Merritt united in a joint dispatch which was received here late this afternoon, asking for instructions as to the manner of dealing with the various elements, particularly the insurgents, now that the city is occupied by American forces. After a conference at the White House in which Secretary Alger and Acting Secretary Allen participated, instructions, were sent to the two American commanders. The text of the request for the instructions, and of the answer was not made public, but Secretary Alger summed up the instructions as substantially as follows:

"The instructions are to enforce law and order and to treat all law-abiding citizens alike."

OUR LOSS AT MANILA.

A special dispatch from Manila dated August 13th, via Hong Kong to the New York Journal, says:

"Five American soldiers were killed and about 45 wounded in the capture of Manila this afternoon.

"The Stars and Stripes were raised over the city at 5:40 o'clock in the afternoon. In the bay Admiral Dewey's fleet thundered a national salute.

"The Spanish loss has not yet been ascertained. It is probably several times as large as that of the American forces. The Colorado troops were the first to storm the trenches and every man was a hero.

"When the white flag went up Captain General Augusti jumped into a launch from the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta. The cruiser then left with him on board for Hong Kong.

"The Filipinos are glad that the struggle is over. The shops are again open, the blockade has been raised and things will soon be just as they were when Admiral Dewey came to destroy Spanish rule here."

General Shafter's sanitary report for August 15th shows total number sick, 1,729; total number fever cases, 1,307; total number new cases, 130; total number fever cases returned to duty, 163. Deaths 18, including some for the past week hitherto unreported.

A telegram from General Shafter was received at the War Department yesterday afternoon which said:

"Major Miley has just returned from Baracoa and Sagua de Tonamo. At the two places there were 7,758 officers and men surrendered, 2,321 stand of arms and 413,000 rounds of ammunition, five Krupp guns ranging in calibre from five inches down to two inches. The troops were very short of food, but fifteen days' rations were given them by Major Miley, and a large amount of Red Cross supplies were landed at the same time at both places.

"These troops knew nothing whatever of the destruction of Cervera's fleet, the fall of Santiago or any late events. They accepted the situation, however, and appeared to be glad of the opportunity of getting home. Major Miley states that on the door of the commanding officer was posted a bulletin purporting to be a telegram from the naval commander at Manila informing Sagasta of his great victory over Dewey at Manila and Sagasta's thanks to him for the same.

A regiment of insurgents was found in the vicinity of each place, camped within a few hundred yards of Spanish troops, calmly observing each other."

From Friday's Daily.

A dispatch from Washington last night says:

The War Department made public today the dispatch of General Merritt giving the official story of Manila's fall, and also the text of the significant instructions sent Gen Merritt yesterday, requiring the insurgents and all others to recognize the authority of the United States in the territory occupied by our forces. These dispatches were about the only positive development of the day.

Another point on which the officials are without definite information is as to the extent of our present authority in the Phillippines. Under the peace protocol the United States was given the occupation of Manila, with the bay and harbor, until a permanent disposition of the Phillippine question was reached. But according to press dispatches, which are so circumstantial as to be credited in most official quarters, General Merritt and Admiral Dewey received the the capitulation of the entire Philippine Archipelago. There appears to be some doubt, therefore even among officials as to whether our present authority and jurisdiction covers Manila only, as provided by the protocol, or covers all the Phillipines.

Several dispatches of importance were received and considered at the War Department early today. Immediately after the arrival of Secretary Alger at the War department he had a consultation with General Corbin and denied himself to visitors. The conference was a protracted one. Tuey were considering despatches received from General Merritt and from Santiago.

The conpitions at Santiago are causing a great deal of uneasiness, and it is belived that more troops will be ordered there very soon. Already orders have been issued directing the Fifth regular infantry, now at Tampa, to proceed at once to Santiago. Inquiries have been made as to the condition of the immune regiments which have not yet sailed with a view of sending them to Santiago. The Government intends to take vigorous measures to preserve the peace and keep order in Santiago and the territory under United States control.

As a further step in this direction, the President today directed that the Twenty-Third Kansas regiment (colored) be dispatched to Santiago, to form part of the army of occupation of Cuba.

PORTO RICAN NEWS.

A dispatch from Ponce, dated Aug 17th says:

Reports are coming in from all directions of outrages committed within the Spanish lines. Doubtless many of these are exaggerated, but the rumors of a massacre at Ciales are confirmed.

Some of the natives there took refuge in the belfry of the cathedral and fired on the Spanish troops, but they were overpowered and macheted to the number of eighty.

Battery M of the Seventh regiment, under Captain McComb, was unable to proceed along the mountain trail with General Henry, and having lost a gun and six horses over a precipice, returned here.

The health of the troops is steadily improving. The typhoid fever brought from Camp Alger and Camp Thomas at Chickamauga, is of a mild type, and is fast disappearing. Strict sanitary measures are being enforced, with the gratifying result that sickness has decreased from 10 to 3 per cent.

Today's reports show only 430 sick in hospital quarters out of a total command of 15,000. Most of these cases are climatic complaints.

The army is being revaccinated, as there is a small pox epidemic in some portions of the island.

The auxiliary cruiser Prairie, formerly El Sol, left today for Santiago to take troops to Montauk Point.

General Miles has postponed his visit to the front on account of the rains. The wet season has set in, and there will be rains daily until the end of October.

From Saturday's Daily.

A dispatch from Madrid last night says:

The government has resolved to insist that the capitulation of Manila after the signing of the protocol, shall have no effect in the peace negotiations unfavorable to Spain. In any event the government holds that the capitulation, having been signed by the commander of the town, does not entail the surrender of the whole of the Phillippines.

All the indications are that the peace negotiations will be prolonged.

THE SPANISH COMMISSIONERS.

The cabinet council tonight decided to appoint General Gonzales Parrado, second in command in Cuba; Rear Admiral Luis Pastor Landero, who succeeded Admiral Navarro, the Spanish commander in Cuban waters, and Marquis de Montoro, minister of finance, in the insular cabinet, as the commission of evacuation for Cuba.

The Porto Rican commission has not yet been appointed.

SAGASTA'S VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

El Liberal published remarks made by Senor Sagasta on the diplomatic political situation, quoting the premier as follows:

"From a legal point of view, the present state of things is neither peace nor war, but merely a suspension of hostilities. An armistie would have allowed us to dispel better the obscurity of the situation, but the United States declined to agree to our making a step further in advance.

"In Cuba, beside evacuation, there are many other problems. Spain may abandon her sovereignty over the Greater Antilles, but there will remain the question of edifices and all our properties. There are lawsuits before the tribunals effecting the interests of the Spaniards. Where and when will these be decided? In Havana, where a large number of criminals have been condemned by Spanish tribunals, what is to be done with them? Then there are other questions for which we have to fix a basis of discussion and agreement. Regarding the Phillippines, besides these and other problems of greater importance, there is a preliminary question to be discussed.

"According to international law, a suspension of hostilities has been signed and the surrender of Manila ought to have no legal efficiency. How will that principle be understood by the United States? This causes us much anxiety and we give it great attention, but we are still awaiting the information demanded from General Jaudemes, which has not yet reached us, on account of the difficulties of communication between Manila and Hong Kong."

GREAT ASSEMBLAGE OF WARSHIPS.

One of the largest fleets of warships ever assembled in an American port will be brought together in the next few days at Fort Monroe. Already fifty-seven warships are under orders to rendezvous there, and the orders still to be issued will raise the total to the neighborhood of seventy. Naval officials say it is difficult to realize the extent of such a marine aggregation in one harbor.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used to-day for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstinate coughs. King Bros.

The New York Journal gives a list of the volunteer regiments that will be mustered out of service in a few weeks. The list includes the Second and Third North Carolina. In the Second Regiment is our F. L. L. I. company.

Scrofula, a Vile Inheritance.

Scrofula is the most obstinate of blood troubles, and is often the result of an inherited taint in the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Scrofula; it forces out every trace of the disease, and cures the worst cases.

My son, Charlie, was afflicted from infancy with Scrofula, and he suffered so that it was impossible to dress him for three years. His head and body were a mass of sores, and his eyesight also became affected. No treatment was spared that we thought would relieve him, but he grew worse until his condition was indeed pitiable. I had almost despaired of his ever being cured, when by the advice of a friend we gave him S. S. S. (Swift's Specific). A decided improvement was the result, and after he had taken a dozen bottles, no one who knew of his former dreadful condition would have recognized him. All the sores on his body have healed, his skin is perfectly clear and smooth, and he has been restored to perfect health. MRS. S. S. MABRY,
350 Elm St., Macon, Ga.

For real blood troubles it is a waste of time to expect a cure from the doctors. Blood diseases are beyond their skill. Swift's Specific,

S.S.S. For The Blood

reaches all deep-seated cases which other remedies have no effect upon. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or other mineral.

Books mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

The Populist Executive Committee.

The Populist State Committee met in Raleigh Wednesday and, it is stated, fusion with the Republicans will be effected.

The Raleigh News and Observer of Thursday morning says:—

The sentiment of the committee was practically unanimous in favor of fusion with the Republican party. There was a minority of the committee in favor of making a straight fight, but it was overawed by the majority in favor of fusion, and made no open opposition in the committee. Members of the committee stated that no resolution favoring fusion was adopted and that the committee did not recommend that fusion be followed as a policy in the counties and districts, but left that to be determined by the leaders in the counties and districts. A resolution denouncing the Democratic party for not accepting the proposition looking to fusion submitted by the Populist convention through a conference committee was introduced, and after some discussion was withdrawn without coming to a vote. Members of the committee state that there is no doubt whatever that fusion between the Populists and Republicans will be general.

The members of the committee present were: Chairman Cyrus Thompson, J. B. Lloyd, Z. T. Garrett, Hal W. Ayer, Harry Skinner, R. B. Kinsey, McCarthy, E. M. Cole, Otho Wilson, A. S. Peace, S. A. Edmunds, Jno. A. Sims, R. A. Cobb and A. D. K. Wallace.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that State, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

Colored Regulars Pass Through.

Eight trains, containing colored cavalry and the horses for two regiments passed through here over the A. C. L. going north, beginning Thursday afternoon and ending early Friday morning.

There were two battalions, one each of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, colored, which were left at Lakeland, Fla., to look after the horses of the regiments and other camp supplies, which had to be left behind when the major portion of the Ninth and Tenth regiments went to Santiago.

These two battalions with the ful complement of horses, some 2,000 and more and the camp supplies, army wagons, &c., are going to Montauk, L. I., to join the balance of their regiments, now on their way by sea from Santiago. The battalions were officered by white men. Lieutenant Shipp, who was killed at Santiago, was a First Lieutenant in the Tenth.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure.
King Bros

An Infamous Negro.

Friday morning a negro tramp went to the residence of Capt. I. W. Clark and asked for something to eat in an impudent manner. Mrs. Clark told him that she had nothing for him, whereupon he used the most foul language and went off. There was no one in the house at the time but Mrs. Clark and a servant girl and they were both dreadfully frightened. A little while afterwards the neighborhood learned of the outrage and the men who happened to be at home set out in pursuit of the villain as did also officers Flowers and Powers. He was captured at the distillery bridge by Mr. Ed. Monaghan, turned over by him to policeman Benton and at twelve o'clock was tried before Mayor pro tem Pemberton. The evidence being unquestionable the Mayor gave him the full extent of the law, thirty days on the streets with ball and chain.

In sentencing the creature Colonel Pemberton did some plain talking, telling him, among other things, that he was lucky to get off so light, as that in nine cases out of ten he would have been shot.

More than twenty million free samples of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in its merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time.
King Bros.

At Maxton August 24th to 26th.

The next annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Union of Fayetteville Presbytery will be held at Maxton, N. C., August 24th to 26th, 1898. Reduced rates have been secured on all the Railroads throughout the Presbytery and we earnestly request that each Society be represented by delegates.

PROGRAM.

Wednesday, 8:00 p. m., Address: "Piety Honoring Woman," H. G. Hill, D. D.
Thursday, 9:30 a. m., Opening Exercises conducted by Pastor.
Address: Woman's Part of the Work in the World's Evangelization, Rev. T. M. Lowry.
Recess until 2:00 p. m.
Reports from Societies.
Election of Officers.
Paper by Miss Emma Page.
Letters from Missionaries.
Paper by Mrs. Walter McEachin.
Thursday, 8:00 p. m., Address by Rev. H. Tucker Graham.
Friday 9:30 Devotional Exercises.
Reports of Children's Societies.
Address to the Children.
Paper by Mrs. J. M. McIver.
Recess until 2:00 p. m.
Paper by Mrs. H. T. Graham.
Paper by Mrs. D. N. Oliver.
Letters from Missionaries.

MRS. E. A. MCRAE, Pres't, Alma, N. C.
MISS MATTIE MCNAR, Sec'y, Laurel Hill, N. C.

The Best Remedy for Flux.

Mr. John Mathais, a well known stock dealer, of Pulaski, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

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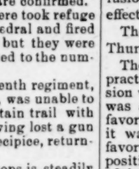

Catarrh of the bowels, because it is most prevalent in the summer months, is called summer catarrh.

Itsurprises many that bowel trouble is catarrhal. Dr. Hartman's books make this plain. Write to the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for them. They tell all about catarrh and how Pe-ru-na cures it wherever located.

"I had chronic diarrhœa for fifteen years," writes Mr. T. E. Miller, Grand Prairie, Tex. "I tried many medicines and doctors in vain. At last Pe-ru-na was recommended, and it relieved and cured me at once."

Mr. John Harting, 633 Main St., Cincinnati, O., writes: "My wife and myself took your Pe-ru-na for chronic diarrhœa and it cured us. No doctor or medicine we tried before helped us."

Mr. Edward Wormack, Ledbetter, Tex., writes: "Pe-ru-na for bowel troubles is unequalled by anything in my experience. I owe my life to Pe-ru-na, and shall always recommend it to those suffering as I was."

Mr. John Edgarton, 1020 Third Ave., Altoona, Pa., says: "I suffered from dysentery for three years I took Pe-ru-na and am now well."

Philippines and Filipinos

Says a Hong Kong dispatch of Tuesday:

Consul Wildman today received a report from Admiral Dewey stating that it was intended after the capture of Manila to dispatch cruisers to Iloilo and Cebua to force the surrender of those ports, and also to send cruisers to Port Royalist, in Talawan, to capture Spanish gunboats hiding there. Another ship was detailed to capture the Spanish steamers plying between Labuan and Iloilo. Four Spanish gunboats at Bataan, in Panay, were also to be captured.

The consul says that should the vessels have left before the arrival at Manila of the British steamer Australia, which was chartered to carry the news of the signing of the peace protocol, it will be impossible to recall the vessels within three weeks.

Yesterday a deputation of Hong Kong Filipinos, headed by Agoncillo, "high commissioner and ambassador" of the Phillippine provisional government, waited upon Gen. Wildman and congratulated him, on behalf of Aguinaldo, upon the splendid success of the American arms in the Phillippines and the happy end of the war in favor of America. They requested Mr. Wildman to cable to President McKinley their congratulations, assurances of their allegiance and an expression of their hope that the Fillipinos will be represented on the Philippine commission. Agoncillo on behalf of the Filipinos, expressed the desire that Consul Wildman be appointed on the commission.

Negro Rule.

Raleigh News and Observer.

Jim Young, the negro politician, is at the head of the Committe on Education in the State White Institution for the Blind, located at Raleigh. It is the duty of that committee to "endorse or prescribe all rules or regulations for the GOVERNMENT of pupils" (white blind children;) to settle all "questions of discipline or of misunderstanding between teacher and pupil, or teacher and principal" (white teachers, white blind children, white principal;) "to prepare and conduct, in conjunction with the principal, examination of teachers" (white teachers to teach white blind children:) it is required by Section 5 that "the principal (white man) shall report to Educational Committee (that is to the negro, Jim Young) annually before the election of teachers (white teachers) upon the work of the several teachers, their relative efficiency, and of their improvement professionally," and the following additional power is conferred upon this negro politician: "Teachers (white ladies) shall instruct their pupils under the direction of the principal and the Educational Committee (Jim Young is the committee) and PERFORM SUCH OTHER DUTIES AS THEY MAY PRESCRIBE."

Missouri't Democratic Platform.

The Missouri Democratic State convention on Tuesday adopted a platform which reindorses the Chicago platform; insists on the strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine; opposes acquisition of the Phillippines or other territory in the eastern hemisphere; approves the construction of the Nicaraguan canal, which should be controlled by the United States; declares that our navy should be kept equal to any emergency; demands that Porto Rico and all Spanish territory in the West Indies except Cuba shall be taken and held by the United States, Cuba to be allowed to establish its own government and to be annexed only at the desire of the people of the island.

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BLOOD POISON CURED.

There is no doubt, according to the many remarkable cures performed by Botanic Blood Balm ("B. B. B.") that it is far the best Tonic and Blood Purifier ever manufactured. All others pale into insignificance, when compared with it. It cures pimples, ulcers, skin diseases, and all manner of blood and skin ailments. Buy the best, and don't throw your money away on substitutes. Try the long tested and old reliable B. B. B. $1. 00 per large bottle. For sale by Druggists.

A BAD CASE CURED.

Three years ago I contracted a blood poison. I applied to a physician at once, and his treatment came near killing me. I employed an old physician and then went to Kentucky. I then went to Hot Springs and remained two months. Nothing seemed to cure me permanently, although temporary relief was given me. I returned home a ruined man physically, with but little prospect of ever getting well. I was persuaded to try Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.,) and to my utter astonishment it quickly healed every ulcer. Z. T. HALLERTON,
For sale by Druggists. Macon, Ga

Fun as Long as the Day—This Opera Bouffe War.

Says a Ponce cablegram:

From Guayama, a town where the Spanish were said to be gathering and entrenching, the people sent word to Ponce that all the Spaniards had gone and the populace were waiting to receive the Americans. One company of troops was sent there and had a big reception. An American flag had already been hoisted, and everybody gathered around it. When the soldiers came, the people sang "The Star Spangled Banner" in a mixture of Spanish and English. At Ponce every time the band plays "The Star Spangled Banner," bomberos, with axes, run about and make everybody remove his hat.

From ten miles in the interior it was reported that a large Spanish force had gathered. General Ernst sent two companies of soldiers to see. They met a party of Spanish soldiers on the out skirts of town, loaded down with guns and swords. When the Spaniards caught sight of our men they yelled: "Don't shoot," and ran toward the Americans. They said they were coming in to surrender and give up their arms. The party was small, but it had arms enough for a regiment. Our soldiers sent them on to Ponce with instructions to report to General Wilson and give up their arms. They obeyed and signed the parole.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

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A WOMAN'S STORY.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Scrofula or Blood Polson for a number of years. The best physicians of Mobile and this city said nothing could be done for me. I took large quantities * * * but found no relief. My limbs were a mass of ulcers, and when I was sent to a physician in Mobile my entire body was a mass of sores. I had given up all hope, and as a last resort tried P. P. P., and after using four bottles (small size), the sores have entirely disappeared, and my general health was never better than at the present time, and people that know me think it a wonderful cure. ELIZA TODD, Milton, Fla.

What can be worse for a woman than an otherwise beautiful skin covered with sores and eruptions? Can you blame people for avoiding women thus afflicted? They are to be pitied; but what woman wants pity? Besides the humiliation of disfigurement, the itching and burning of skin diseases are almost unendurable.

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All women ought to know that all facial and bodily blemishes are caused by impure blood, and are curable. P. P. P. will purify the blood, and when the blood becomes pure all skin diseases vanish.

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Schedule in Effect June 27th, 1898.

TRAIN NO. 8 EASTBOUND.

Leave Aberdeen,	1:00 p m
Leave Leavitt's,	1:15 "
Arrive at Endon,	2:00 "
Leave Endon,	2:10 "
Leave Montrose,	3:00 "
Leave Mill Creek,	3:20 "
Arrive at Raeford,	3:35 "

RETURNING GOING WEST—TRAIN NO. 9.

Leave Raeford,	4:10 p m
Leave Montrose,	4:55 "
Leave Leavitt's,	5:25 "
Arrive at Aberdeen,	5:40 "

JOHN BLUE, President.
C. N. BLUE, G. F. & P. A.

C. F. & Y. V. CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 3rd, 1898.

LEAVE FAYETTEVILLE:
11:50 A. M. daily. Arrive Sanford 1:08 P. M.; Greensboro 3:40 P. M.; Walnut Cove 5:07 P. M.; Mt. Airy 7:00 P. M.
4:02 P. M. daily. Arrive Roseboro 4:52 P. M.; Wilmington 7:05 P. M.
4:33 P. M. daily. Arrive Red Springs 5:35 P. M; Maxton 6:09 P. M; Bennettsville 7:15 P. M.

ARRIVE FAYETTEVILLE:
11:40 A. M daily from Wilmington and Roseboro
3:52 P. M daily from Mt. Airy, Walnut Cove, Greensboro, Sanford and all points North and South
10:40 A. M. daily from Bennettsville, Maxton and Red Springs.
Local Freight Trains Nos. 7 and 8 with coach attached between Fayetteville and Wilmington.

J. W. FRY, General Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent

Clyde Steamship Co
New York, Wilmington, N. C.
—AND—
Georgetown, S. C., Lincs.

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.
CROATAN ..... Saturday, Aug. 20th
BENEFACTOR ..... Saturday, Aug. 27th

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK
BENEFACTOR ..... Saturday, Aug. 20th
CROATAN ..... Saturday, Aug. 27th

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
CROATAN ..... Tuesday, Aug. 23d

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G EGER, T. M., Bowling Green N. Y.
W. P CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N Y

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road
AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED May 15, 1898.	No 23. Daily.	No 35. Daily.	No 103 Sunday.	No 41. Daily.	No 49. Daily.
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	A. M.	A. M.
Le ve Weldon	12 00	9 43			
Ar tocky Mt.	1 11	10 36			
Les re Tarboro	12 38		6 00		
Lv Rocky Mt,	1 15	10 36	9 45	5 40	1 18
Leave Wilson	2 15	11 16	7 19	6 22	2
Leave Selma	3 15	.....			
Lv Fayetteville	4 30	1 07			
Ar Florence	7 35	3